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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BONNY HANDS.

I own the charms of rounded arms,
Of eyes that love's soft lustre shed,
Of raven hair, and tresses fair,
Of cheeks that toy with white and red;
Of pouting lips, where Cupid dips
The arrows that to hearts are sped;
Yet none of these my fancy please
Like the bonny hands that make good bread.

Some hands have art to move the heart,
By waking music's sweet appeal;
Some borrow dyes from perfect skies,
And, through the canvas, make us feel;
Some makes the dress fair forms caress,
To win the heart and turn the head,
For me, more rare beyond compare,
Are the bonny hands that make good bread.

Gay maiden, vain the rustling train,
Those jeweled hands, so idly dressed,
That idler mind can pleasure find
In every hour ignobly lost!
Your jewels shine, your locks are fine,
But I'll not seek, where'er I wed,
For jeweled hands or gold and lands,
But for bonny hands that make good bread.

THE DARK WOOD.

BY WILLIAM G. MORRIS.

Upon an eve I sat me down and wept,
Because the world to me seemed nowise good;
Still Autumn was it, and the meadows slept,
The misty hills dreamed, and the silent wood
Seemed listening to the sorrow of my mood;
I knew not if the earth with me did grieve,
Or if it mocked my grief that bitter eve.

Then 'twixt my tears a maiden did I see,
Who drew anigh me o'er the leaf-strewn grass,
Then stood and gazed upon me pitifully
With grief worn eyes, until my woe did pass
From me to her, and fearless now I was,
And she, 'mid tears, was asking me of one
She long had sought, unaided and alone.

Him I knew not of, and she turned away
Into the dark wood: while my own great pain
Still held me there till dark had slain the day,
And perished at the dawn's hand again.
Then from the wood a voice cried "Ah, in vain,
In vain I seek thee, O thou bitter sweet!
In what lone land are set thy longed-for feet?"

Then I looked up, and lo, a man there came
From 'midst the trees, and stood regarding me;
And once again my tears were dried for shame;
But he cried out, "Oh, mourner, where is she
Whom I have sought o'er every land and sea?
I love her, and she loveth me, and still
We meet no more than green hill meeteth hill."

With that he passed on sadly, and I knew
That these had met, and missed in the dark night,
Blinded by blindness of the world untrue,
That bloweth love, and maketh wrong of right.
Then 'midst my pity for their lost delight,
Yet more with barren longing I grew weak;
Yet more I mourned that I had none to seek.
—Fortnightly Review.

For the Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.]

ERIN'S FLAG.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Unfurl Erin's flag! fling its folds to the breeze!
Let it float o'er the land, let it flash o'er the seas;
Lift it out of the dust—let it wave as of yore,
When its chiefs with their clans stood around it and swore
That never!—no!—never, while God gave them life,
And they had an arm and a sword for the strife,
That never!—no!—never, that Banner would yield
As long as the heart of a Celt was its shield;
While the hand of a Celt had a weapon to wield,
And his last drop of blood was unshed on the field!

Lift it up! wave it high!—'tis as bright as of old,
Not a stain on its Green, not a blot on its Gold,
Though the woes and the wrongs of three hundred long years
Have drenched Erin's Sunburst with blood, and with tears;
Though the clouds of oppression enshroud it in gloom,
And around it the thunders of Tyranny boom,
Look aloft! look aloft! lo! the clouds drifting by,
There's a gleam, through the gloom there's a light in the sky,
'Tis the Sunburst resplendent—far flashing on high!
Erin's dark night is waning, her day dawn is nigh!

Lift it up! lift it up! the old Banner of Green!
The blood of its sons has but brightened its sheen;
What!—though the Tyrant has trampled it down,
Are its folds not emblazoned with deeds of renown!
What!—though for ages it droops in the dust,
Shall it droop thus forever?—no! no! God is just!
Take it up! take it up! from the tyrant's foul tread,
Let him tear the Green flag—we will snatch its last shred,
And beneath it we'll bleed as our forefathers bled,
And we'll vow by the dust in the graves of our dead.

And we'll swear by the blood which the Briton has shed—
And we'll vow by the wrecks which through Erin he spread—
And we'll swear by the thousands who, famished, unfed,
Died down in the ditches—wild-howling for bread,
And we'll vow by our heroes, whose spirits have fled;
And we'll swear by the bones in each coffinless bed,
That we'll battle the Briton through danger and dread;
That we'll cling to the cause which we glory to wed,
Till the gleam of our steel and the shock of our lead
Shall prove to our foe that we meant what we said—
That we'll lift up the Green, and we'll tear down the Red.

Lift up the Green flag! oh! it wants to go home;
Full long has its lot been to wander and roam;
It has followed the fate of its sons o'er the world,
But its folds, like their hopes, are not faded nor furled;
Like a weary-winged bird, to the East and the West,
It has flitted and fled—but it never shall rest,
Till, pluming its pinions, it sweeps o'er the main,
And speeds to the shores of its old home again,
Where its fetterless folds, o'er each mountain and plain,
Shall wave with a glory that never shall wane.

Take it up! take it up! bear it back from afar—
That banner must blaze 'mid the lightning of war;
Lay your hands on its folds, lift your gaze to the sky,
And swear that you'll bear it triumphant or die.
And shout to the clans, scattered far o'er the earth,
To join in the march to the land of their birth;
And wherever the Exiles, 'neath heaven's broad dome,
Have been fated to suffer, to sorrow and roam,
They'll bound on the sea, and away o'er the foam,
They'll march to the music of "Home sweet Home!"

PIERRE BONAPARTE, who killed Victor Noir, in Paris, lives at present on his farm in Belgium. He is said to be in such needy circumstances that he is unable to pay the mortgages on that farm. His property in Paris has been seized, by order of the courts, Pierre Bonaparte not having paid to the heirs of his victim the 25,000 francs damages to which he was condemned by the high court which acquitted him of the criminal charge.

THE WARNING.

On a road leading from Dover over Rochester Hill, to a spot known in those days as Witch-Trot, a man by the name of Silas Herd had built a cabin in the midst of a small clearing, and set himself down with his family to rough it as a pioneer in the wilderness.

Their nearest neighbors were good two miles distant; and the road to them, and the settlements at Dover, which is now so good, were then little more than a patch through the forest, to guide those to and from who had occasion to pass that way.

His family consisted, beside himself, of a wife and two children, and his grandmother, an old woman of nearly eighty years of age, whose own children, one after another, had left her, until she had none but her grand children to look to for support.

One afternoon, Silas Herd started on a visit to the settlement below, saying that he would be back by nightfall. He had some business there which needed his attention, and he thought he might as well attend to it then as at any other time. Before setting out, he warned his wife not to go out of the cabin, or allow the children to do so, on account of the Indians, and then departed.

The afternoon wore away but slowly to the inmates of the cabin, till at last came sunset. The children, who had been playing about the cabin, now tired of their sport, came in and seated themselves on he floor at her feet. The work about the cabin had all been done up; and as it wa not yet time to prepare the evening meal she bethought herself of what she should do.

She suddenly remembered that her husband had said something about a rent in his frock which he had exchanged for another, and hung upon a wooden peg in one corner of the cabin. Now was the time for her to make it whole before he would want to wear it again; and rising from her seat she went to the spot where it hung, and reached up her hand to take it down. As she did so, three drops of fresh blood fell from it upon her hand. A cry escaped her lips, and she turned as pale as death.

"What is it, Susan?" asked the old lady from her corner.

The frightened woman turned to her and showed her the three drops of fresh blood that lay upon her hand.

"It's a warning, Susan!" said the old lady, solemnly. "I've known such things to happen before at Salem. A man once went out hunting in the forest, and his wife had just such a warning as this. He never came back alive. The Indians killed and scalped him; and the people thought that he had died at the very moment when the drops fell on her hand."

"And would you have me think that harm has come to Silas?" she asked in a tone of terror.

"I don't know, but I am afraid it is a warning," said the old lady, with a solemn shake of her head.

"I do not believe it! I will not believe it!" cried Susan; "the blood came on my hand in some natural way. Perhaps the cat caught a mouse overhead, and the blood dropped down through the cracks in the floor."

"The cat has been lying there on my bed asleep for more than an hour," said the old lady, determined to make things as bad as she could. "I'm sure I hope it ain't, but I'm afraid that it is a warning to us."

With trembling nervousness did the young wife examine the garment she held in her hand; but there was no sign of blood upon it as far as she could see. Then she went up to the loft above and sought for a cause, but found none. There were no signs of anything like blood upon the boards or beams above the spot where the garment had h and so she descended again to the fl the cabin, and reported to the ol me the result of her search.

"It is a warning, I tell you, child," she said, in a solemn tone. "Oh, why did Silas leave the cabin to-day?"

"Why, indeed?" moaned Susan. "Still, I can not believe that harm has come to him."

Susan seated herself at her work again; but her trembling fingers would not allow her to make much progress. Over and over again her gaze went out through the window, to watch for her husband, and it was as much as she could do to bring her mind to the task before her. At last she managed to finish it, and hung it upon the peg from which she had taken it. Then with a glance at the blood stain, which still remained upon her hand, she went to tt e door of the cabin, and gazed long and earnestly in the direction of the forest and disappeared, in hope of seeing him returning.

The sun was going down. It had reached the tops of the forest trees to the westward, and already its rays had quitted the earth, and were for a moment resting upon the summit of the cabin. Oh, that her husband would but return before the darkness should come down filled with unknown dangers!

But perhaps it was not in his power to do so. If the blood stain was indeed a warning, it might be that he had already fallen. The horror of the thought sent back the blood from her heart, and made her face almost as pallid as death.

Suddenly her gaze was attracted by an object moving in the edge of the forest. At first she thought it was her husband returning; but another glance showed her that she was mistaken, and a feeling of almost utter despair took possession of her heart when she saw that it was a redskin, prowling along the edge of the clearing as if for the purpose of observing what was going on about the cabin. The thought of the three drops of blood had not left her mind for a moment; and at the sight of the savage, that, and the stories the old dame had told, came back with redoubled force. Surely a terrible fate was impending over them; and, most likely, her husband was no more. With another glance of apprehension toward the forest, she closed the door and barred it, and then turned to her children, who were lying upon the bed.

The old dame saw the movement, and she immediately exclaimed; "What is it, Susan? Are the redskins coming?"

"I saw one in the edge of the forest," she answered, hesitatingly.

"I told you so!" she cried, triumphantly; as though she was rather glad than otherwise to think that danger was at hand, so that her words might come true.

"But they may mean us no harm, after all," said Susan, hopefully; "and Silas may still be safe."

The old dame shook her head sagely from side by side.

"You may depend upon it that them three drops of blood was a warning. What else could they be? But make all safe as you can, Susan. The cabin is strong and may be we can keep 'em out. I wish we had Silas' rifle to defend ourselves with."

"And he be left defenceless," said Susan, with energy. "No, I am glad he has his rifle, and may it protect him from any danger that threatens."

The young wife turned away, and carefully examined the fastening of the oaken shutters to their two small windows; then, seeing that everything was as secure as it could be made in this direction, she returned to the side of her children, whom she proceeded to hush to sleep, while the dusky shadows gathered within the cabin thick and fast.

Nearly an hour had gone past, and the night had fairly set in. Eagerly had the young wife listened for the sound of her husband's footsteps; but they had not as yet echoed without. Neither was there the stealthy tread of the savages which she feared. All was as still as death, and between hope and fear she listened.

Five, ten minutes more passed, and then she gave a sudden start. The sound of a footstep came to her ear from without. It was so low and stealthy, and unlike that of her husband, which she knew so well. Nearer and nearer it came, and at last approached the door; and she held her breath with apprehension, for she knew well enough now that it was a savage with whom they had to deal. The footstep ceased and for a moment a perfect silence reigned without. Then it was broken by a rap upon the door, followed by the voice of a savage demanding admittance.

"What do you want?" asked Susan, in a voice tremulous with the fear she felt.

"White squaw open door; me wants to come in," replied the voice of the savage, which she recognized as one whom they had often entertained at the cabin.

"Silas is gone and he bade me admit no one," she replied.

"White squaw open door, or Ingin break it down!" cried the savage in a menacing tone; and he followed up his words by dealing it a violent blow with what appeared to be a billet of wood which he had picked up.

"Is not my word coming true?" croaked the old woman, who seemed possessed of no fear except that the warning should not be literally interpreted by her words.

More footsteps now sounded about the cabin, and Susan knew that the savage had been joined by others. For a few minutes they seemed to hold a consultation; and then there came another violent blow upon the door.

"God help us!" cried Susan; they are really in earnest."

Once more they made a demand for admittance; but a perfect silence was all the answer they obtained. Fast and furious the blows now fell upon the door, and it trembled and shook as though it was about to fall from its place. Beside her children Susan cowered, while the old dame muttered in the corner.

Another blow, more powerful than the others that had preceded it, and the stout oaken bar snapped as though it was parting in the centre. The mother pressed her children closer to her breast, and held her breath for that moment of fate which was so close at hand. Another blow, and the bar parted, and the door came down with a crash. But mingled with it was another sound that sent a thrill of hope to the hearts filled with despair. This was the report of a couple of rifles in union, and two of the savages went down to the dust. In the very moment of their triumph, death had called for them.

The other two that composed the party sprang into the cabin with uplifted tomahawks, and one of them caught Susan by her long, luxuriant hair. A moment more, and the blow would have descended; but at the self-same instant, Silas Herd himself darted into the cabin, and with the breech of his rifle dashed the savage to the earth. His companion—one of the settlers who had returned with him to aid him a few days at his clearing—engaged the other, who was paying his attention to the old dame; and had it not been for his timely aid in despatching him, the warning would have come true in her case, at least.

They were safe now; and when the bodies of the savages had been cast out, and the door once more righted into its place, Susan told her husband of the warning they had received, and which had so near come to a fulfillment.

Silas said nothing; but stepping to the spot where his frock was hanging, he took from a pocket thereof a bird of gay plumage, and held it toward her.

"In felling a tree this morning, Susan, I killed this bird; and thinking that the children might like its feathers, I brought it in for them at noon, but forgot to take it out of my pocket. The blood, of course, came from that, for you can see that it has been bleeding at the bill. This, Susan, is all there is of warnings."

Susan was convinced, but the old a me shook her head. Her faith in themd was firm as ever.

The Home Palace of the Prussian Sovereigns.

The rooms at Potsdam are beautifully fitted up with quantities of cabinets, vases, statuettes, &c., scattered around, but there is not one in which you could not sit down and *live*—live in delight, for every window frames a lovely picture, whether you look down on the fountains playing on the terrace beneath the second floor and watering with their spray a tiny garden there, or through the thick leaves over Sans Souci and the Marble Palace on the brink of the Holy Lake, and the smooth-flowing Havel shining in the afternoon sun. The children of the crown prince, the grand-children of Queen Victoria, were here with their governess; we saw them on the lawn. A work-basket, with some delicate work, stood on one of the tables, a book-rack on another with three or four loose volumes, a cabinet piano and piles of well-used music, an easel bearing a half-finished sketch; and I sat down by a window and pictured to myself a refined and cultivated woman passing here a tranqnil, harmonious life, fitly framed, with an adornment not too stately for comfort, yet refined to a fastidious elegance.

Up stairs we saw the bed-rooms, the bath-rooms—no more luxurious than our own at home—and King William's study, plain and business like. In this room Bismarck and he concluded the arrangements for the war. The maid gave me an envelope from the writing-table with the royal crest on it.—Lippincott's Magazine.

RURAL ECONOMY.

The Use of Manures—Butter Making—Norway Oats; Are they a Humbug?—How to Roast a Pig—Sowing Flower Seeds—Beet Culture—The Borer in Trees—Care of Fences.

THE USE OF MANURES.

At a late discussion of manures at the London Farmers' Club, the following, among other conclusions, were generally concurred in:

If manure is taken directly from the yard and plowed under, it is handled but once, loses nothing in the escape of ammonia, because no fermentation has taken place, and is not injured at all by heating.

Covered two or three inches, it is soon in a warm and moist condition, so that fermentation readily takes place and gases are given off. These are arrested by the soil, as are also its juices, and are not only in a state of readiness to be taken up by the roots of plants, but act in a double capacity by becoming food themselves, and acting upon other materials until they become so.

In applying it in a green state, much of it will be in a coarse condition, but fermentation and the action of frost will tend to pulverize it, so that a second plowing will usually incorporate it pretty thoroughly with the soil. With these advantages, then, we have no hesitation in recommending this course with all the manure that can be applied in the Autumn. If composted with any substance that will divide the wet manure, so that it can be made somewhat fine, then we would put it under in the Spring as early as the condiiion of the soil would permit.

For these and other reasons which might be urged, we are clearly of the opinion that, so far as we can make it convenient, it is best to put all the manure we can under ground in its fresh and crude condition, and cover it not more than three inches at the most.

BUTTER MAKING.

Mr. R. L. Pell, in the transactions of the American Institute for 1858, says: "I think the chances for obtaining good butter at all seasons of the year, are greater when the whole milk is churned, which is the usual practice in the mountain districts of Switzerland, where they find it necessary to raise the temperature with hot water to 65° before churning, which they think does not injure it, if the water is put in while the dasher is in motion.

The advantages of churning the entire milk instead of the cream are:

1. A proper temperature can be obtained summer and winter.

2. Two hundred gallons of milk will yield six per cent. more butter than the cream would, if taken off and churned separately.

3. With proper attention to the food of the animals, butter of the same quality can be obtained all the year round.

4. No particular attention is necessary at any time to change of method, the churning is alike simple at all seasons."

NORWAY OATS.

The experiences of last season seem to be conclusive that the Norway oats are practically worthless. The Western Rural has published a large number of letters from farmers who had tasted them and the report is almost invariably an unfavorable one. When raised side by side with ordinary oats the crop of the common kind was the larger of the two. Paschall Morris, in the Practical Farmer, says that the Norway oats are not a second class article, but wherever they have been fairly tested they have proved to be a *first-class humbug.*

HOW TO ROAST A PIG.

Clean it again after coming from the market. Cut out the eyes with a penknife, clean the ears, take out the tongue, singe off the hairs, &c. Make a filling of butter, sweet marojam, or pastry, adding sage or pepper. Stuff the pig, and sew it up. Roast 2½ hours, watching to prevent burning; if in danger of this, put paper between it and the fire. Baste frequently with salt and water.

Gravy.—Boil the tongue, liver and feet with salt and pepper till they are tender, in water enough to cover them when they are done. Just before dishing up, take out the liver, chop or mash it up, work some flour into a small piece of butter, stir all in—put over fire again, and come to a boil; take it off and pour into a gravy tureen. For sauce—stewed or baked apples, boiled onions, &c.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

This will depend in the first place on the condition of the soil. There is a difference in seasons of two weeks in this particular The hardy annuals, such as asters, larkspur, clarkia, candytufts, &c., may be sown in April, during the first half of the month in some seasons, but generally with greater success during the last half of the month. The half hardy, such as will not bear a hard frost, as the balsam, marigold, cockscomb, &c., ought not to be sown in the open ground sooner than from the first to the last of May.

By observing these rules, we may succeed in getting fine flowers of the tender annuals, such as the cypress vine, sensitive plant, ice plant, &c.

BEET CULTURE.

The Early Bassano may be planted as soon as the soil can be well worked. The seed is slow in germinating, and will stand a considerable degree of cold while in the ground. Later sowing may bring as early plants by soaking and sprouting the seed before planting. It is better to break open and separate the cluster of seeds, previous to planting, and then there will not be those little bunches of plants so frequently seen, as commonly planted.

THE BORER IN TREES.

A writer in the Canadian Farmer says one mode of doing this is to rub the tree over with common soap, soft soap will do very well—early in June, just before the beetles lay their eggs. Another mode suggested, is to plaster over the trunk of the tree with a thick mixture of cow-dung and clay; this is said to prevent the egress of the insect, and cause it to die underneath. Thinks it would also prevent the eggs being laid on the tree, or at any rate, be a hindrance to the newly hatched grub in his attempts to penetrate the bark.

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

Influence of Sweet Sounds on the Lower Animals—Peculiar Effects on Reptiles—Elephantine Susceptibility.

The most common exhibition of the influence of music on animals is perhaps that witnessed in circuses and other equestrian entertainments, where the horse is effected in a lively and exhilarating manner by the performance of the band—often waltzing and prancing, and keeping perfect time with the music.

Dogs are effected by music, but it is difficult to determine whether agreeably or otherwise. Many naturalists believe it to be disagreeable to them, an opinion which is strongly supported by the fact that, if left to their liberty, they generally take flight with howls as soon as the music reaches their ears. They have been known to die when compelled to hear music for a considerable time. Other quadrupeds, and also owls, have been known to die from the effect of music.

Cats are said to mew loudly on hearing the sound of instruments, but are more seldom and less painfully affected than dogs. On the other hand, it is well known that many kinds of birds are affected in a very agreeable manner, often approaching as near as possible the instruments or persons and remaining as long as the music continues, and then flapping their wings, as we should clap our hands in approbation of the performance.

Many of the wild animals are said to be fond of and even charmed by music; the hunters of the Tyrol and some parts of Germany often entice stags by singing, and the female deer by playing the flute. Beavers and rats have been taught to dance the rope, keeping time to the music.

Among reptiles the lizard shows perhaps the most remarkable susceptibility to musical influences; lying first on his back, and then on his side, and anon on his belly, as if desiring to expose every part of his body to the effect of the sonorous fluid which is so delightful to him. He appears to be very refined in his taste, soft voices and plaintive airs being his favorite, while hoarse singing and noisy music disgust him.

Among the insects, spiders are found to be very fond of music. As soon as the sounds reach them, they descend along their web to the point nearest to that from which the music originates, and there remain motionless as long as it continues. Prisoners sometimes tame them by singing or whistling, and make companions of them.

But perhaps the most remarkable instance of the influence of music on animals occurred at a menagerie in Paris, a few years ago, when a concert was given, and two elephants were among the auditors.—The orchestra being placed out of their sight, they could not perceive whence the harmony came. The first sensation was that of surprise, at one moment they gazed eagerly at the spectators; the next they ran at their keeper to caress him, and seemed to inquire what these strange sounds meant; but, at length seeing that nothing was amiss, they gave themselves up to the impression which the music communicated. Each new tune seemed to produce a change of feeling, causing their gestures and cries to assume an expression in accordance with it. But it was still more remarkable that after a piece had produced an agreeable effect upon them, if it was incorrectly played, they would remain cold and unmoved.

LEFT BEHIND.

A Bridegroom in Search of a Special Train.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Wednesday evening, a gentleman named Hiram Murray, from Murray township, Orleans county, N. Y., arrived in this city by the Great Western railway, bound for Alpena. He was going to Alpena to wed a young lady living in that village. He went to a first class hotel and was up bright and early yesterday morning, to catch the first train for Saginaw. On his way to the depot the thought struck him that he would have his hair cut. He looked at his watch, saw that he had time to spare, and dove into a barber shop. He was rather particular as to how he should be shaved and combed, and the first thing he knew the train was moving away. By the time he could get fixed up for the street the train was up to Hastings street. He then asked to be shown to headquarters, and burst into the manager's room exclaiming:

"I'll give you twenty dollars for a special train to Saginaw!"

The person in charge was both amazed and amused, and informed Mr. Murray that he was altogether too liberal in his offer. He then went five dollars better; ten, fifteen, and finally, in his desperation, offered a hundred, then a hundred and nfty, and then two hundred dollars for the fise of an engine to overtake the speeding mail train. As there was none to spare his offer could not be accepted, and the man rushed down stairs to the shouting hackmen, selected one and screamed:

"I'll give you fifty dollars to catch the Saginaw train!"

The Jehu looked at his horses, considered their gait, thought of the distance, and shook his head in a mournful way.

"Do it and I'll make it a hundred," shouted Murray, half jumping into the hack.

"It can't be did my friend, not by horses," replied the hackman, sadly, for he wanted that "pile" of greenbacks. Murray then started for the telegraph office, and wanted the operator to send through a message as follows: "Hold on a minute, till a fellow named Hiram Murray catches it," but the operator told him it was no use. He gave his name to Officers Thompson and O'Connor, and had commenced to relate the feelings of the bridal party when they should miss him when some one suggested that he might hire an engine at Pontiac, if he could get there.

"How far is it to Pontiac?" he asked, fairly jumping up and down. He was told that it was twenty-six miles, when he immediately avowed his determination to walk the distance, and went off down the track as if shot from any army musket.

VARIETIES.

A. T. STEWART salted down a million and one-half last year.

TWENTY-FOUR large circuses are announced for the season of 1871, in the United States.

THE determination to resist payment of the Income tax, by legal means, is becoming very general throughout the country.

THE proprietor of three of the large hotels in New York city have recently gone into bankruptcy.

THE Presbyterian denomination is the wealthiest in Philadelphia. Its property is worth four million dollars.

A NEWARK clergyman recently spoke of a woman having the "pearl drops of affection glistening on her cheeks." He meant to say she cried.

THE King of Bavaria has presented Prince Bismarck with the order of St. Hubert, appended by the "star of brilliants." This is the highest mark of distinction within the gift of the Sovereign of Bavaria.

THE milk sold in Providence, R. I., is so bad in many instances that cats won't touch it; but then, says the Journal of that city, we are an honest, intelligent people; nothing can rub that out.

THEEE are 61,000 clergymen in the United States who divide $42,000,000 salary among them annually. Some of them take $10,000 a year, others what they an get.

A KEOKUK woman has made application for a divorce from her husband on the plea that he is an "infernal fool." The husband, by contesting the suit, has pretty well substantiated the charge.

A MAN named Jenkins, a farm laborer, has died in Herdforeshire, aged 107. He had his wits to the last, and was a great smoker, some people will be happy to hear. His age seems really well authenticated.

ANIMALS require much water, varying according to size, food used, work done, and other circumstances. A horse requires eight gallons a day. A cow will drink six gallons, a sheep two to three quarts, while an elephant will use up nearly a barrel.

AT the last election in Nevada, the Hon. John Gardner, a native of Staunton, Va., was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Nevada, with the comfortable salary of $7,000 a year.

THERE is a great deal of theology in the idea of the little girl who wished she could be good without obeying her grandmother. She said it was easy enough to read books and pray, but pretty hard to mind her grandmother.

A SCHOOL teacher spelled out the word "g-r-a-c-e," and asked a scholar to pronounce it. He gave it up, when the teacher, to refresh his memory, asked him:—"What did your father say this morning before breakfast?" The boy thought a minute, and finally said,: "Pa said, 'd—n these eggs; they're rotten."

THE sad story of the two little children of Brunell Bonaparte, of Wickford, Rhode Island, who were buried alive by the falling in of the wall of a cave, has a sad sequel. Mrs. Brunell, who was ill, died from the shock, and Mr. Brunell, the father, has become insane.

TWENTY-TWO members of the United States Senate and forty-eight members of the House are natives of New England. Vermont comes first, and then follow, in the order mentioned, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island.

A LITTLE boy and girl had been cautioned never to take the nest egg when gathering eggs; but one evening the girl reached the nest first, seized an egg, and started for the house. Her disappointed brother followed, crying, "Mother! mother! Susy she's been and got the egg the old hen measures by!"

DURING the siege of Strasburg, the paintings preserved in the three rooms of the Hotel de Ville were burnt. It is a serious loss to art, for, among the collection, were the "Marriage of St. Catherine," by Memmling; a fine Madonna, by Perugino; portrait of a woman, by Miereveldt; and several altar-pieces by Philip de Champagne.

ONE of the ladies who served on the second grand jury in Wyoming has written a letter giving her experience and views, in which she says: "So far as my experience goes, woman has proven that she is just as capable and more zealous in the performance of her duties than man. It is true that her sympathies would not permit the innocent to suffer, nor yet would her sense of justice allow crime and evil doers to go unpunished."

SOME workmen, digging in the Stanley coal-pit at Carolton, Wakland county Georgia, recently lighted upon a chamber in the rock, and found therein, amid a pile of bones, some octagon copper plates, on one of which was rudely sketched the legend, "Omo Cuite, 1606," and on the reverse, E. O. L. A., surrounded by an equilateral triangle. A large copper Maltese cross was found wiih the inscription. A. F., 1781. No one has yet been found to play Daniel to this mystery.

A NEW Peabody has arisen in England, with the difference that he has not at present revealed his name. Some time ago a gentleman stated that he was prepared to expent 5),000 in the erection of a lunatic asylum for the benefit of the lower middle class. He is now proceeding to carry out that purpose, and has publicly intimated that he is prepared to devote to public and useful purposes a sum equal to that given by Mr. Peabody, so soon as he can satisfy himself as to the best means of effecting this, so as to do the greatest public good.

A PRIVATE letter from the summit of Mount Washington, describes the weather to have been very mild and springlike before the 24th of March. The neighboring mountains were bare, the pale green of the lichens giving them the appearance of summer, the houses upon the summit were entirely clear of ice, and the surroundings were very different from what they have been during the winter months. Since the 24th there has been snow, rain and ice, and the frostwork has been quite equal to that seen in the early stage of the winter. Only a few days ago the telegraph reported another terrible wind storm, with the wind at the fearful velocity of one hundred miles per hour.

Weekly Post.

Monday, April 17, 1871.

COL. FORNEY abjures the ballad, "How is that for High? screeched by the urchins of Philadelphia. He thinks it has especial reference to the official station conferred upon him by the President.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that it hopes now that it will hear no more of that senseless song, "Put me in my Little Bed." FORNEY having sung it so plaintively that the President put him in *his* "Little Bed," ought to permit others to profit by the tender invocation.

THE New York *Sun* (Radical) says that GRANT relies for his renomination upon the principle that the "ox knoweth his master and the ass his master's crib." If the crib in, the mean time, should give out, there remains no hope for him.

THEY have most frightfully high taxes in localities in Vermont. A paper in that State says of one town that the taxes for the coming year are estimated as follows: town expenses, 135 cents on the dollar; highway, 14 cents; railroad bonds, 75 cents, making in all 224 cents on the dollar." The people could make money by giving the tax gatherer a complete title to all their possessions, personal and real, for a receipt in full.

THE coincidence of heavy rains following great battles in modern times has been generally attributed to the concussion produced by artillery firing. PLUTARCH, however, in writing of the times of MARIUS, one hundred years before CHRIST, notices the same phenomenon. Consequently it is still a debatable question as to what really does cause this unusual display of Nature.

"JUDGE" WRIGHT, of South Carolina, a colored individual, has just recovered a judgment of $1,200 from the Richmond and Danville Railroad, because the conductor refused to let him ride in the ladies' car. Had he refused to let a white man ride in the same car, the white man could not have recovered twelve cents. Under the Civil Rights Bill a negro can claim any privilege that is not accorded by custom or corporation regulations to a white man, and in the event of a refusal, is entitled to recover heavy damages. It would not be a bad idea to so amend the law as to secure the white man *his* "civil rights."

THE Chicago *Tribune*, the Radical organ of Illinois, speaking of the model negro government of Illinois, says that "the Speaker of the House (MOSES) receives his six dollars per diem for every session, and this session includes four months. Before adjournment $1,000 were voted him as a present, extra, all from the State Trearury. He is also Adjutant General, and as such receives a salary of $2,500, with $1,000 more as a contingent fund, and $21,000 more for expenses (?) of the militia. He was also allowed $91,000 to buy furniture for the hall, and $60,000 to buy arms, &c. These are the figures which the records show. The Speaker's father is the Chief Justice, with a salary of $4,000 and a contingent fund in his hands of $5,800. The Speaker's father-in-law has $1,500 for one office and $1,000 for another. The Speaker's uncle is circuit judge, with a salary of $3,500; and then follows a small army of the Speaker's kin who have what to them seems a liberal share of the pickings." No wonder that President GRANT sent the United States army into South Carolina to uphold this model of nepotism. We can now understand Governor SCOTT's remark to a newspaper correspondent that he had no fear of the Ku Klux killing *him* because this negro would succeed as Governor. SCOTT is bad enough, but he is an angel compared to MOSES.

EXTRA PAY.

Never since the first census of the people was taken, was the work so badly performed as that of 1870. It was a blunder not to have recognized the fact that the compensation of the preceding thirty years for assistant Marshals was not sufficient at this time to get men who were even moderately competent. The consequence was, that in many, perhaps a majority of cases, mere political bummers were engaged to do the work, and consequently it was not half done. Not only were important statistics neglected through want of intelligence and industry, but the mere enumeration of the inhabitants passed over. Neither was this confined to places where the population was sparse. It was the experience of many in the wards of this city, whose houses were never visited, nor is there any evidence that the number, much less the age or sex, were included in the return. Now that the work is over, Congress has been besieged by these incompetent officers to appropriate extra pay for their valuable services, and we notice the House has concurred in the Senate amendment and appropriated $350,000 for increased compensation to these assistant Marshals. If liberal compensation had been allowed at first, a higher grade of men would doubtless have been selected, and the important work better done. As it is, the tax-payer is certain, however much the census-taker may have neglected his duty, the tax-gatherer is ure to find him.

A NEW BANK RAID.

A new National Bank raid upon the pockets of the people is now being concerted. Late advices from Washington state that a large number of New York bankers, representing at least $200,000,000, have formally requested the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. BOUTWELL, to submit to the present Congress a plan for the redemption or conversion of the present legal-tender or "greenback" issue, and substitute National Bank notes therefor.

The scheme is a deep laid one, and when fully developed will be found to be surrounded by a number of plausible pretexts and arguments, but its real purpose is to add some six millions of dollars to the already enormous monopoly profits of the banks.

As yet the Secretary of the Treasury has taken no public action upon this formal proposition, and as Congress is likely to adjourn at an early day, it is hardly to be expected that the plan will be offered and pushed in Congress before its next session in December. But if it is not brought at once to the surface, the public must not miscalculate the tenacious persistency of the raiders in growing rich at the expense of the tax-paying portion of the community. Their mission is to live upon the public, and the pickings have heretofore been so rich and juicy that they will spare no effort to still farther enlarge their range of pasturage.

The National Bank system was engrafted upon the politics of the country at a time when the people were in no mood to discuss or inquire into the nature or extent of the monopoly. In its original form it was near enough absolute to satisfy the most craving, but it would seem that the more the monopolists gorge, the more insatiable becomes their appetite. There can be but one object to this proposed measure, and that is to increase and render more sweeping that monopoly.

The National Bank system is a monopoly briefly in this: The banks are owners of a very large portion of the national bonds. These bonds they are permitted to deposit in the Treasury Department at Washington, and receive in lieu thereof currency notes in nearly equal amounts. No other holder of these bonds is permitted to do so. A private individual, instead of being permitted to deposit his bonds in the Treasury Department and receive currency notes therefor, must deposit them as a collateral with the National Banks to negotiate a loan, paying for the currency he borrows such a rate of interest as may be agreed upon, which is generally equal to or in excess of the interest upon the bonds. Herein consists the monopoly.

Now for the results. The banks own bonds, upon which they draw six per cent. coin interest. This interest continues to accrue in their behalf after they are deposited. The currency notes that they receive in exchange are furnished them free of interest by the government. These notes they loan to private individuals at a rate of interest, varying according to financial circumstances, from five to seven, and perhaps a higher per cent. Thus they draw not less than fifteen per cent. currency interest. Half of this the people pay direct in taxation in liquidation of the interest upon the public debt. The other half is paid by borrowers.

Is there any just reason why this should be so? By this sort of a financial process the National Banks receive interest first upon their capital, second upon their indebtedness, by the terms of the bank monopoly. No private citizen is permitted to do this. Instead of drawing interest upon his indebtedness, he is compelled to pay interest to his creditor. Is there any just reason why the bank monopoly should be permitted to draw interest from the government upon its capital, and then charge the public interest upon its indebtedness? Should not the interest be stopped on one or the other? These are questions of far greater import to the people than the senseless Ku Klux clamor of Radical demagogues.

Now what is involved in this conversion of legal tenders into a National Bank note circulation. The legal tenders are a portion of the national debt upon which the people pay no interest, and which at the same time furnishes a better circulating medium than the National Bank notes, and one which is not a monopoly. There was in circulation nominally on the 1st of April, $420,000,000 in legal tenders. Convert these into a National Bank note circulation and we add that much more to the monopoly, compelling the people to pay to the banks in the shape of interest some six millions of dollars—or, in other or simpler words, it is proposed to convert $420,000,000 of non-interest-bearin debt into an interest-bearing debt, all the profits of which are to accrue to the bank monopoly, the people getting in return a less valuable currency than the one destroyed.

For the present we shall not enter upon a detailed discussion of this new scheme of Radical plunder—preferring rather to merely call public attention to it, that voters and taxpayers alike may watch the tactics of the blathering demagogues, who, while they distract their attention with false issues, plunder them of their taxes and rob them of their liberties.

HOLDEN, who is afraid to go back to North Carolina, on accounts of the warrants for his arrest for false imprisonment, &c., is going to take up his future residence in New Jersey.

THE INIQUITY CONSUMMATED.

So far as the action of the two houses of Congress are concerned the Southern Force Bill iniquity has passed beyond the pale of successful controversy, and has been resolved into another land mark of the progress of imperialism. President GRANT has been made a dictator to all intents and purposes during the recess of Congress. It was not the fault of Senator MORTON and the more rabid partisans of centralization that the country was not wholly turned over to the President, and his dictatorship continued until after the Presidential election. Some twenty Radical Senators are not yet educated up to that point.

The victory, though, is substantially with the imperialists, for having established the precedent of surrendering the government into the hands of a dictator, they will not be lacking in excuses and pretexts for making his reign perpetual at the next meeting of Congress. The power conferred upon GRANT will give him a foothold, from which he can wage successful warfare upon the friends of free government, and compel a still further extension of his power.

The next thing in order for the partisans and agents of the President is to set the wheels of disorder in motion in the Southern States. There will be no lack of opportunity to do this in almost every Southern community. Every smouldering ember of passion will be carefully fanned into a flame, every disorder will be exaggerated and irritated, so as to form a pretext for inaugurating the most complete military rule in the South. This done, there will be no lack of arguments to demonstrate to Congress, in December next, the absolute necessity of continuing martial law during the will of the President.

All this is done, not to repress disorder and preserve the peace, as falsely claimed by the engineers of the bill, but because GRANT and the Radical leaders fear the people of the South at the next Presidential election. They propose to make sure of that matter in time. The Radical leaders in Congress have a convenient habit of disfranchising a State whenever, in their judgment, the people are likely to vote against the Radical policy. This is the animus of the force bill. If, in the judgment of the Radical managers, the Southern States, or any number of them, are not safe for GRANT in the next Presidential election, they will be declared in a state of insurrection, and disfranchised. In this way it is confidently expected to secure his continuance in power by going through the forms of an election.

It is a serious matter to charge such a thing upon the leaders of any political organization and we do not under-estimate its gravity when we make it. But no reasonable man who marks the course of political events can escape the conviction that the more extreme among the Radical leaders have determined to continue President GRANT in power, even though it be at the expense of a civil war and the total subversion of the Constitution. We have only to note the tone of the leading Radical journals of the country to see this. They stigmatize as a crime every proposition to elevate any man to the Presidency in General GRANT's stead. Thus they are educating their followers to believe that although a Democratic President is elected in the constitutional way next year, that the dictator GRANT has the right to trample the will of the people under his feet, and continue in office.

The primary object of this bill—which applies to all the States—is to secure the vantage ground for the usurpers. Suppose GRANT is defeated in the Presidential campaign, this force bill—which will undoubtedly be renewed at the next session of Congress unless prevented by the indignant protests of the people in this Fall's elections—is broad and sweeping enough in its provisions to defeat the will of the people. The imperial junta will at once issue their pronuncimento that the safety of the Govenment depends upon GRANT's continuence in power, and Congress has too often declared its irresponsibility to the people, for it to be supposed for an instant that the Radical majority would not back the dictator in his claims. Then under the provisions of this bill, President GRANT could declare the whole country in a state of insurrection, proclaim martial law, close all the tribunals of law, leaving the people without any remedy except an appeal to arms.

It is only necessary to note how sedulously the Radical papers and leaders are trying to instil into the public mind the idea that to elect any man to the Presidency in 1872, in opposition to President GRANT, will result in a civil war. The wily leaders calculate largely upon the fears of the people who have but so recently passed through that fiery ordeal. But they possibly miscalculate the spirit of liberty that still finds a home in the bosoms of the people. Better ninety out of every hundred perish, than that liberty be swallowed up in a military despotism.

But there is still a peaceful mode whereby the people can defeat the designs of the friends of imperialism. Hampered about as it is with military restrictions, the ballot-box still remains, and it is for the people to save the institutions of the country from subversion by rebuking the conspirators at the very first election that takes place. We recorded it, and we appeal to the avenging hand of Time to verify the prediction, that if the Radical leaders carry the Presidential election in 1872, the structure of government from turret to foundation stone will be subverted, and Governor HOLDEN's idea of founding a perpetual dynasty will be acted upon, thereafter dispensing with even the farce of holding an election for the choice of rulers.

The disregard of constitutional government was too plainly indicated by the sneering indifference with which the manly protest of the Radical Senator SCHURZ, against this iniquity, was received by the majority in the Senate. Fresh from the training of the imperial caucus they listened in sullen silence to the appeals of the few recalcitrant Senators of their own political brotherhood, to save free institutions, and then voted away the liberties of the people as complacently as though their recreant limbs were already encased in the gaudy livery of the imperial dictator. It must be a curious spectacle to the liberal statesmen of other lands who are endeavoring to extend the limits of human freedom, to see the American Congress hourly grasping the liberties of the people and maturing the worst form of despotism—to see Radical Senators going back to the barbarous days of British despotism to borrow a law which shall supplant the Constitution of the Republic. We are now to try the experiment of having peace, by enforcing the penal codes with which British tyranny during the early part of the century tried to pacify unhappy Ireland, but which are to-day discarded by British monarchy as being fruitful only of evil. And thus we are progressing. Making laws for the Republic that even despotic Europe discards as barbarous and impolitic!

A FEW FOSSILS.

A fossil in the abstract, and considered purely as a fossil, is a very good thing in its way, and a susceptible of being turned to account by way of giving useful lessons when properly set up in a cabinet of curiosities. But when that fossil aspires to be a part of a living organism and essays to give tone and direction to a sentient body, it is not only a lamentable failure, but a nuisance, and the sooner it is sent to the bone factory for conversion into something useful, the better.

There are a few fossils in American politics, who claiming affiliation with the Democratic party, try to make it appear that more than a decade of years has not passed away since 1860. A large portion of these have a local habitation and a name in the South, and persist that the issues of ten years ago are to be fought over again in 1872. It is true that there are not many of them, but by the aid of the Radical press in the North they are brought into some prominence with a view to helping Mr. GRANT to a re-election.

If they think to better their political condition by thus playing into the hands of their most implacable enemies, they are destined to be sorely disappointed. The folly of the Southern impracticables in 1860 secured the election of Mr. LINCOLN, bringing in regular succession a train of evils, which have culminated in GRANT being invested with the powers of a dictator. If the election of Mr. LINCOLN could not be prevented in 1860, by the factious issues forced upon the country by the impracticables, do they fancy that the re-election of General GRANT can be prevented by fighting the Presidential campaign of 1872 upon issues that so nearly assimilate with those which proved so disastrous eleven years ago?

It will occur to any man of tolerable judgment that the political situation is such that the Democrats and the friends of free institutions everywhere, must unite upon living, practical issues, and thus defeat the imperial conspiracy that has for its object the subversion of the government. This cannot be done by wrangling over dead issues, that none but the enemies of free government want brought into prominence, and which will serve them as an ambush in their grand attack upon free institutions. If those impracticables prefer the rule of a dictator let them jeopardize the opportunity of a change of administration by making an exhibition of the dry bones of dead issues. In no other way can the Democracy be defeated, and the Radical leaders carefully nurse every fossil politician who thus proposes to endanger Democratic success.

The issues of the present are amply sufficient; and the Democracy do not propose to carry dead weights. The Democracy of the North have uniformly opposed every act of oppression on the part of the Radical Congress, toward the South, but it does not propose to re-open the acrimonious issues of the war, notwithstanding many of them were disposed of arbitrarially and unjustly at the time, and time will more certainly eradicate the evils that have been done, when peace and quietude are perfectly restored, than the attempt to undo a work which all unite in saying was badly done and prompted by malice rather than a spirit of justice. It now devolves upon the Democracy to step in and prevent the evils and abuses to which they will be subjected, if the Radical leaders are permitted to continue in power. Notwithstanding the injuries our institutions have received at the hands of the Radical leaders, they may yet be saved by a united effort of the people. But this cannot be done by setting up hopelessly dead issues, which will only serve the purposes of the enemies of a free Government.

The people of the South have nothing to hope from the Radical leaders. This they perfectly understand, and it would be folly for them to permit a few impracticables to put it out of the power of the Democracy to rescue them from the grasp of their oppressors. Let the JONAH of dead issues be thrown overboard, and the people set about rescuing the government from the conspirators at once The impracticables must either learn the lesson of the hour or be counted out of the fight.

PERSONAL.

We clip the subjoined handsome compliment from the Philadelphia *Age*, the well-known popular and efficient organ of the Democracy in the eastern part of the State. All of our humble efforts shall be to merit the confidence of the Democracy, and carry the Democratic banner over the ramparts of the common enemy. Thankful to our friends for their kind words and kind wishes we shall always endeavor to deserve them:

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

The old Democratic war-scarred veteran of the west has donned a new dress from head to foot, and comes to us bright, clean and inviting. THE POST is identified with the history of the Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania. It has carried the banner of the Constitution, the Union and the Democracy, in storm and in sunshine, for more years than we care to mention. At no time has THE POST ever flinched and omitted to do its full duty to the country and the party. When hard blows were needed THE POST delivered them in earnest; when wise counsel was requisite it was not withheld. On all occasions THE POST stood square on the line of Democratic duty, and hence the hold it has obtained upon the people. It is an open enemy to all heresies, a fast friend of all measures calculated to benefit all sections of the country. The present appearance of THE POST shows that it is in a prosperous condition in all respects, and we hope it may long remain o. It has fought a good fight, and this is the reward.

The Post.

[From the Cambria Freeman.]

On Monday last that veteran Democratic journal, the Pittsburgh POST, appeared in a new and handsome outfit. THE POST now presents a very elegant appearance. This marked improvement in THE POST affords not only evidence of continued prosperity, but also of the spirit of enterprise and energy of Messrs. Jas. P. Barr & Co., its proprietors. THE POST enjoys the honor of being the only Democratic daily paper published in Western Pennsylvania. It has always been steadfast in its devotion to the true political faith, and justly acquired a wide spread and honorable reputation. Long may it prosper.

SENATOR THURMAN.

The recent speech of this gentleman, in the Senate, on the Ku Klux bill, is thus commented upon by a correspondent:

As a legal argument it seems to be almost unsurpassed. He fairly riddled the first and second sections, and said that they would prove so obnoxious to the people that they would be a dead letter on the statute book. He maintained, therefore, that the third and fourth sections were really all that there was in this bill, and if it was not for them it would be dropped immediately. These sections gave to the President of the United States a power which was possessed by only two monarchs in the world, the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey. Under these sections the President can of his own will declare war against the people of any State in this Union. Such an idea as this was unknown to the framers of our Constitution. To give to the President, and he probably a candidate for re-election, this power, said Mr. Thurman, to put in his hands absolute control over the elections, is the destruction of the country. He may not only shipwreck his own fame, but shipwreck the very liberties of this country, when this discretion is given to the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. He showed that the power to suspend the writ was a legislative power, and could not be delegated, and argument on this point was not necessary. He agreed with the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) that the question now before us is, whether we are to revolutionize this government, and no longer have a republic composed of separate States, but a centralized, consolidated government.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* still keeps up its fire on GRANT's Force Bill. It declares that—

Republican government has not failed in the Southern States. It has had no fair trial. So far as it has been tried at all, the result has been the most astonishing success in history, in allaying passion and cementing peace. The partial amnesty and imperfect local autonomy hitherto given to these states, since the war, have done wonders in preventing the universal disorder which so many expected from the social revolution wrought there so recently. These facts encourage the belief that if the Constitution were at once applied to the southern states, in all its extent, putting their whole people precisely on an equality before the laws with all their fellow citizens, order and peace would speedily be re-established throughout the land. But, in any case, this is all we can lawfully do for those states; and the attempt to force these blessings upon them by military violence is not only useless in itself, *but is a declaration that in the opinion of Congress popular government is a failure.*

Journalistic.

The *Sunday Morning Call* made its appearance yesterday. It is a quarto sheet, neatly printed from large clear type, and is withal, decidedly inviting. Its projector, Mr. JOHN C. HARPER, is a well known and popular newspaper man, and has the ability and tact of furnishing a lively, readable and attractive paper.

From Philadelphia, we have received a new monthly magazine, the *Catholic Record*. As its name indicates, it is devoted to the progress of Catholicity and contains a vast amount of knowledge and general literature. The first number is a model of typographical neatness. It is published by Messrs. HARDY & MAHONY, at No. 726 Sansom street, at $2 50 per annum.

The "old" *Presbyterian Banner* looks well in its elegant new dress. Under the direction of Rev. JAMES ALLISON, D. D., and Mr. ROBERT PATTERSON it has grown to great dimensions both in size and in circulation. It is deserving of it all, as it is one of the most ably and best conducted of our religious journals. Long may it wave.

THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

MISSOURI, April 8, 1871.

The late imbroglio of the Republican party has inspired the Democratic party with unusual hopes of success.

The candidates of the Democratic party for the next Presidency are very fully and freely discussed by everybody. The election is certain, if the candidate is unexceptional. The Western people naturally desire a Western candidate, or rather a candidate from the Mississippi Valley, no longer the Western, but the central portion of the Confederacy. Among the men spoken of are the following, in almost the language of this communication: The friends of Mr. Hendricks urge in his favor the support of Indiana, now clearly Democratic. The general popularity of the man and his unexceptional private character, together with his highly respectable ability as a statesman.

Those who do not favor his nomination urge against him his coalition with the Tammany Ring and his *quasi* affiliation with the bondholders; and that he does not represent the distinctive doctrines of the Democratic party which must make up the necessary issues of the contest in 1872.

Allen G. Thurman, whose ability as a jurist and experience as a statesman commend him to general confidence, is freely spoken of by many of the ablest Democrats of the Mississippi Valley. Those whose first choice is in another direction look upon Judge Thurman's presence in the Senate as a public necessity that could be dispensed with only in the contingency of his transfer to the Supreme Bench of the United States, a place for which nature, experience and cultivation has made him one of the very first men of the country.

General Francis P. Blair is freely spoken of by his friends. General Blair has great executive ability, boldness, and by nature and instinct is a Democrat, with correct views upon the great questions of political economy now at issue before the people.

General Blair's letter to Colonel Broadhead was certainly the clearest and most direct exposition of the constitutional doctrine of restoration presented to the New York Convention, and commanded the approval of every fearless Democrat in the country. Those who do not favor the nomination of General Blair, urge his great capacity for his present position which could scarcely be so well filled. Others have scarcely forgotten his erratic career, anterior to and during the war. Yet no man would more generally command the strength of the Democratic party in the immediate Mississippi Valley than General Blair.

Augustus Cæsar Dodge is freely spoken of among his friends. He still maintains his popularity for integrity and purity of character.

The choice of the Democratic party of the trans-Mississippi Valley is George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Those whose first choice he is not, concede that he is a man whose character, deportment and bearing, is the very highest type of the American Christian gentleman.

That he is a scholar, whose cultivated tastes command universal admiration; a jurist of profound legal erudition, and a statesman whose opinions are respected by his opponents; that he is popular among his neighbors, and respected everywhere.

The friends of Mr. Pendleton claim for him a popular strength enjoyed by no other statesman in the Mississippi Valley; but they urge that his unchanged opinions represent the wants of the country and the wishes of the people; that the views held by him are the issues now before the country, which necessity and good government have forced upon the people.

While the Democratic party will yield to the selection of the National Convention, Mr. Pendleton will be urged for the nomination by the millions who believe a return to the Government of our Fathers alone can save us from the dangers of anarchy on the one hand or monarchy upon the other. Never has there been so much smothered feeling of restlessness and wrath among the people as now noiselessly burns in the bosoms of the masses against the ruling powers.

What I have written of the candidates is almost the literal record of a conversation of a promiscuous company of intelligent gentlemen, who spoke out freely, and represented very fully the views of the Democratic party of the west. As a voice from the people, uninfluenced by the love of office, or the hopes of place, it very fairly indicates the popular feeling of the Great West. H. C. D.

THE Springfield *Republican* expresses a curiosity to know who is to head the May election parades in Connecticut, as it is doubtful if either Mr. ENGLISH or Mr. JEWELL will receive the certificate of election as Governor. In the delay consequent upon the examination of the canvass by the legislative committee the parade will have to go without a Governor at its head. The *Republican* suggests that a double-headed procession be formed, with JEWELL and ENGLISH riding side by side, one bowing to one side of the street and one to the other, which would save a good deal of dislocating neck service, and be likewise emblamatic of the "close thing" about which we have heard so much.

IN the Tenth New Hamsphire senatorial district, a Democrat was supposed to have been elected, which gave the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. The telegraph however, reports the death of Mr. SAMUEL P. THRASHER, the Democratic candidate. The Senate will therefore stand five Republicans and five Democrats, with two vacancies. The seat of Mr. THRASHER would have been contested. Upon the result in the two districts unrepresented depends the election of Governor of the State.

AN important State enterprise says the *Press* is the projected Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad Company—a branch of the Pennsylvania Central—which will dispute with the Pittsburgh and Connelsville road the traffic of the southwestern section of the State. Books for subscriptions to the stock of the company are to be shortly opened in the counties through which the proposed road will run, and there is every assurance that it will be a success.

SAN DOMINGO will, it is said, when he makes his visit to California, go direct to Chicago, stopping there one day, and thence proceed to San Francisco, tarrying one day only at Omaha. He hopes to remain in California two or three weeks, and may possibly visit Yosemite. On his return he will look in upon the Mormons at Salt Lake City, and will stop three or four days in Denver City and its neighborhood.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 15.—Mary G. Shaffer, sister of Rev. D. Van Ingen, of Rochester, died suddenly in the street here to-day of heart disease.

THE COMING OF SPRING.

The winter time is past and gone,
The time of silent death,
And the grateful earth is quiet,
With the south wind's gentle breath.
In the half shaded woods, and on
The sunny banks again,
The promise buds are wakening
To the soft call of rain;
And 'mid the pale palm-willow bloom
The bees' continuous hum,
And the thrush's song from out the copse,
Tell that the spring is come.

Beautiful Spring! beneath her smile
The air grows warm and bright,
And rivulets through cowslip fields
Run laughing to the light;
In shady meadows, day by day,
The delicate cuckoo-flowers,
Open their silver cups to catch
The mild descending showers;
And deep within the budding hedge
His nest the goldfinch weaves,
Where the honeysuckle's winding-sprays
Are set with tender leaves.

By cottage-doors the butterfly,
The earliest of Spring,
Above the golden crocus-beds
Stayeth his trembling wing;
And by old ponds the daffodil
Is bowing to the breeze,
That stirs in grassy lanes the boughs
Of clustering hazel trees;
And on the lonely mountain side
By wood-paths mossed and gray,
And far up on the pasture slopes,
Gleameth the daisy's ray.

And now in gardens spreading far
Round antiquated halls,
With broad clear moats reflecting back
Smooth turf and terraced walls,
The dark yews wear a fresher green,
And sweet at early dawn
The scent of hyacinths floats forth
O'er walk and dewy lawn;
And cool winds that at eventime
Down the long alleys pass,
Lay the blossoms of the almond tree
In crowds upon the grass.

Bright, blessed Spring! thy coming bids
A thousand thoughts arise,
Beautiful as the pearly light
Of thine own changing skies.
We pluck thy wild up-glancing flowers,
And wander by thy streams,
And thy sunshine brings to us again
The joy of vanished dreams;
For down the vista of past years
Faint harp-like echoes ring
Borne to our hearts upon thy breath,
O loved and lovely spring!
—Chambers Journal.

New York Fashions.

BONNETS.

What most attracts the observer is the difference in trimming from the style of last season. Now everything is massed around the crown, and the front or headpiece of pretty straw is frequently left bare, or perhaps softened by a narrow row of lace. The standing trimming around the crown makes the back of the bonnet quite as high as the front, instead of permitting it to recede, as was the style lately. The high rolled coronet is untrimmed on the outside, but is faced with silk and surmounted by a full ruche of tulle or lace; while a silk pleating, showing only the ends of the pleats, passes through the centre of the ruche. Deep capes, soft, without stiff lining, of doubled silk in box pleats, fall over chatelaine braids. These bonnets are very becoming for young ladies.

A MODEL ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

is of English split straw, with trimming of thick gros grain ribbon, in the stylish scarabee green, and ivy wreaths, tiny white flowers, and scarlet buds. A shaded bonnet of cuir-colored straw, piped on the edge with darker brown, had a full pleated ruche of India silk, dark brown, with lighter centre around the crown; brown aigrette on the side; dark ostrich feather, and ribbon of two shades, drooping behind—$25. A sewed chip bonnet of purest white had a deep navy-blue ribbon, forming a band around the crown, and holding erect a blue velvet pleating; large white rose with frost-browned leaves on the side, ruche of black lace—price $45. A Charlotte Corday cap with soft crown, high behind, and a coronet front, is of black dotted Brussels net. An ivy wreath with scarlet berries makes the face trimming; a scarlet Frou Frou gauze scarf entwines the crown; a pompon is on the left side; a lace fall and ribbon loops behind. Lovely bonnets of royal pink, or of mauve gauze, are draped all over with tulle of the same shade, and ornamented with ostrich tips. These are for full dress, and cost $35.

ROUND HATS.

A scarf of gauze or of gros grain, is used for trimming round hats. One scarf end, wide and sloped bias, is pendant behind, instead of two, as was lately worn. A standard hat for city wear has a broad flat-topped crown with rolled brim, faced with black gros grain. A black Frou Frou gauze scarf two fingers wide, laid in many folds around the crown, is fringed and pendant behind. A cluster of thick puffs of blue or rose silk is on the left side. Price, $20. For the seaside and country roads are broad-brimmed Maud Muller hats, the brim having three pipings of black velvet, dark blue or brown scarfs around the crown, with blackberries, while flowers, and green-leaved sprays interminglied.

A FRENCHY LITTLE HAT.

dented at the sides a la Watteau, is suitable for summer visiting in the country. A white organdy pleating, edged with Valenciennes, is laid under the brim. A wreath of blue daisies is around the crown. A Marie Stuart coiffure of organdy and lace, with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon above the lace, is laid on the crown, the point in front, and long scarfs of the same hang at the side. Blue gros grain ribbon bow on top of the crown, with ends behind. An elastic under the chatelaine for fastening.—Harper's Bazaar.

That Coffee-Colored Cadet Again in Trouble.

A West Point correspondent says:

That interesting young elephant known to the world at large as Cadet Smith, has been again friskily disporting in the field of his wanton will, and proving how sheltering is the ægis which covers a darky pet. Several months ago this darky was tried by court martial for excoriating his neighbor's shins, and when remonstrated with, replying in terms the reverse of polite. Last summer he was also involved in trouble for using his tin dipper as an instrument with which rather to lay open the military skull than to quaff the sparkling spring. The head breaking business dropped quietly into oblivion. But for turning his eyes to right at the command "left dress," he was court martialed in January. The findings were sent to Washington, and have remained there ever since.

And now, while Smith is, as it were, out on bail, he repeats his former exploit—kicking the shins of the man next to him in the ranks, and making reflections as unpleasant as untrue, upon his maternal ancestor. It is doubtful if he will be court martialed for this new offence; for another trial, while the sentence of the first is as yet unknown, could not fail to be the broadest kind of a farce.

MRS. FRANCES E. WILLARD says that notwithstanding some mothers rear their daughters for the matrimonial market as a drover does his live stock, the demand for stupidity is much less now than formerly. Hyde Park, London, Mrs. W. declares, is the greatest women market in the world, and that the young ladies one sees there do not need the placard, "sold" upon their breast; in imitation of Ethel in "The Newcomes." It is too plainly stamped upon every feature

What Shall Boys Do?

Our well known fellow-citizen, which we believe to be an appropriate title, according to the last edition of the woman's rights manifesto, Mrs. Swisshelm, (a due regard for the sex prevents us saying ou old friend,) has written an essay upon "What shall boys do?" which we have read with some interest, and came to the conclusion that she knows more about boys, than Greeley does about farming, although her practical experience is not nearly so extensive. This proves that women are more apt in some things than men, although the argument of the essay alluded to is to demonstrate that boys and men are superior to girls and women even in the department of cooking and household direction, where women now reign supreme. The following extract will illustrate this point:

I have often watched men around a camp-fire, and felt that the rule is wholly arbitrary which makes woman the cook. I never knew the significance of the impulse which leads all boys to want to bake griddle-cakes until I saw a French half-breed, from Selkirk, beside his ironless cart, on the open prairie, preparing his evening meal. He had a large fish broiling on the coals, without any intervention of a gridiron. His batter for his flapjacks was in a bucket.

He heated and greased a long-handled sheet-iron frying pan, poured in enough batter to cover the bottom, set it over the fire, kept on serenely attending to other matters, as though no flapjack was in danger of being burned, as it would have been if any woman had set it to bal e; but just at the right moment he came up, looked into the pan, took hold of the handle, shook it gently, then with a sudden jerk sent the cake spinning into the air, caught it as it came down square in the center, with the other side up. The cake was turned as no woman could have turned it, and with an ease which showed that the man was in his proper sphere. Men's superior love of food makes them superior cooks.

Give a girl pleuty of candy and slate-pencil, and it is little matter to her what she gets for dinner, provided the dishes are pretty and the napkin white; but for a good generous, appreciative feeder commend me to a boy. A tin plate, a bit of shingle, or flat stone will answer for china, if you give him plenty to eat. An abundant, nutritious, and varied diet is a legitimate want of his nature; and if it is not supplied he will be stunted in mind and body. Girls are either naturally deficient in this essential to a vigorous mental and physical growth, or it is so repressed and restrained as to become dwarfed.

One seldom finds a woman who would give a moment's consideration to the difference between one of Blot's best steak and a piece of beef which had been fizzled in a frying pan for any length of time from one-half hour to four. It is notorious that when women live alone their diet is principally toast and tea, with tea and toast by way of variety. When they make up their minds to have a treat or entertain company, they grow reckless of expense and cook an egg, get out a pot preserves, bring in a smoked herring, a slice of dry beef or some other extravagance, which limits the quantity of butter on the toast for a week after. They literally starve themselves to get the means of dressing handsomely; then, all spiritless and unnerved, wonder why they cannot make their way in the world.

The amount of starvation which women of small income inflict upon themselves and their children is positively frightful. The boys of such families usually live in a state of chronic insurrection, while the girls settle down and accept pretty dresses as a substitute for food. Who does not know some widow who has struggled to raise her family genteely, and seen them die, one after another, as they approached, or soon after they reached, majority? The food was not sufficient to sustain the growth, and they perish of slow starvation. I know of several such cases, and others where children brought up in this way linger on in a kind of comatose state, incapable of any efficient action of mind or body.

Baggage Smashing as a Fine Art.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

Baggage smashing as a fine art, has reached a high state of perfection in this country, and the skill, ingenuity, and perseverance exhibited by railway porters and employees in reducing the strongest built trunk to a hash of wood, leather and iron, must be highly encouraging to the trunk makers. New York and the west produce some human bombshells who stand at the head of the destructive brotherhood for the annihilation of baggage. A heavily timbered, iron-clad, armor-plated trunk, will only stand a two or three day's trip, and the handling of two or three of these railwreckers before it is reduced to old junk. On a recent trip we put our faith and our clothing in a heavy sole leather valise, handsomely built; it held together as far as Washington, and we began to believe that some great reform movement or "revival" had taken place among porters and railway men; that some railroad Father Matthew, or hotel Elder Knapp, had arisen, and that the debased baggage smasher had signed a pledge to abstain from destroying even so much as a band-box, or had experienced a change of heart; and with it more tender hands. It was with a hopeful spirit, therefore, that we unsuspectingly parted with our trusty portmanteau at the depot in Washington. Alas! for the fallibility of human hopes; that elegant piece of leather was delivered to us in New York, at the end of the day's journey, neatly manufactured into leather shoe strings. A stout, leather-covered flask of cologne had been well pulverized, and the fragments of glass judiciously distributed in our linen, where it was calculated to excite the most lively emotion. A bunch of cigars had been converted into snuff and fine cut; in fact, the remains of everything of a perishable nature attested the muscular energy and activity of the American baggage smasher.

As the traveling season is approaching, we would suggest to any new railway company, who wish to win immortal fame, and advertise themselves in the most thorough manner, that they announce that they will guarantee the safe delivery of baggage, except in cases of the usual railroad accidents for which "nobody is to blame." Such a guarantee, faithfully carried out, would largely increase the business of any railway, and cause them to become known throughout the civilized world as the benefactors of mankind.

THE Mayor of Worcester, Mass., published this brief card in the papers of that city on Monday: "The appearance of several young men, and one or two not so very young, about the streets yesterday aft rnoon, indica'ed that some of the drinking saloons might have been open. The undersigned, in a spirit of Christian love, rather than in any authoritative form, earnestly requests all keepers of saloons to be careful how they break the law of the Sabbath, as well as the law of the land."

THE BIRD SONG.

My warm heart was once a bird's nest,
It had nestlings wee and fair,
Fairy hopes and rosy visions—
Love, the mother bird, was there.

Snug and warm the pretty nestlings
Lived until a robber came;
And this bird's-nest-robber stole them—
Never mind a soul his name!

There's a robber for each bird's nest
God hangs up beneath the sky!
And these robbers dare the tree tops:
Others suffer, why not I?

Well, he took the cherished nestlings,
And they perished one by one;
Then the mother's wail, "God help me!"
Rang until her life was done.

By and by the mother folded
Close her wings against her heart,
And the life breath died within her,
But her song did not depart.

Sometimes sobbing, sometimes wailing
Still it haunts me night and day,
I have learned to love its music,
I could sing my soul away!

In my heart uprising ever,
Of my life it forms a part,
This wild music of Love's death-song,
This low wail within my heart.

Recent Earthquake Shocks in San Francisco.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 3.]

At half-past seven o'clock yesterday evening a distinct but not severe shock of earthquake was felt. In many portions of the city this was not noticed, and even where it was noticed it was not sufficiently vigorous to cause serious alarm except among extremely nervous persons, who were fearful that the heaviest was yet to come—and they were not wrong. Twenty minutes afterward two distinct shocks were felt, which, although comparatively light, following as they did on the heels of the first, caused a general stampede from some quarters in which they were most perceptible. Many persons in the saloons in the business portions of the city rushed into the street, in fearful anticipation of tumbling walls.

In the City Hall the shock was distinctly felt. In the prison quite an excitement prevailed among the prisoners, who were very anxious to get out, but Mr. Cohen, the prison-keeper, preferred to emulate the soldier of Herculaneum, who died at his post at the city gate. Chief Crowley was in his office with several detectives, and when the first "quake" came, Detective Gannon ran out to the Plaza, probably to enjoy the air, and several other officers followed to —— bring him back. In several of the billiard saloons the shocks were distinctly felt, and before they had passed, many of the players "caromed" into the middle of the street, and there "counted" the swaying lights. The audience in the Alhambra Theatre were not generally disturbed.

In many of the churches the congregations were startled by the shake. In the Church of the Advent individuals looked around with countenances expressive of alarm, to ascertain if others proposed to break for out of doors. In Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner of Geary and Powell streets, the shock was severe enough to startle the worshipers greatly. They jumped to their feet, and several rushed into the open air. One lady fainted away under the excitement. Order was however restored and the services proceeded.

A Brazilian Breakfast.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes from Bahia:

Starting on our journey, we sped on out of the old city, across a handsome iron bridge which spans the river to the more modern town; then came the more open country, with its suburban houses, gardens, palm groves, its wilderness of flowers, its half naked adults and wholly naked children, and its rough roads. We pulled up at the gate of a gentleman known to one of our party. He inquired for the master; for the mistress. Neither were at home, but we were all urgently bidden to enter. Our friend assured us that we were expected to make ourselves quite at home. We took our seats in a delightfully cool parlor, with marble floor, and opening out on three sides, under verandas twelve or fifteen feet wide, paved with tile and seeming after our warm ride like a Brazilian paradise. We heard the clink of glass, and lo! the servant with a gracious salaam, ushered us out to a refection of fruits and all manner of beverages, with lemons and sugar to match. "This," said the guide philosopher and friend, "is Brazilian hospitality. One may journey all over Brazil and he will be made welcome to bed and board anywhere in the Empire." A look at the grounds, where we found the best fruits growing in great profusion—oranges rich and ripe, like apples in a farmer's orchard for abundance, banannas by the hundred, cocoanut and bread-fruit, mangoes and dozens of others, the names of which I know not brought our visit to a close at that place. But stepping across the street, we entered the highly cultivated grounds of another Brazilian, whose servant met and conducted us about the premises, the principal attraction in which is a fine collection of rare birds and beasts, characteristic of Brazil, such as we could hardly have seen anywhere else, among them a fine ostrich and a tremendous cobra. The facilities for a luxurious bath in these grounds, and the fanciful grass woven hammocks pendent under inviting shades, and the negligent air, and style, too, of "undress" in the Brazilian country houses, all told plainly the effect of the climate upon the manners and customs of the people.

The Largest Organ.

The organ in the new Royal Albert Hall in London, just opened with extraordinary ceremony, is said to be the largest in the world. It was built by Willis, the maker of the famous organ in St. George's Hall Liverpool, and contains about 9,000 pipes, ranging in length from 40 feet to 6 inches. The pedal organ extends from C C C to G, and embraces 21 registers. The choir organ (including an "echo") has 20 registers; the great organ, 25; the swell, 25; and the sole organ, 20; making a total of 111 stops, besides which there are 32 combinations and 14 couplers. The Boston organ, which is by far the largest in this country, and inferior to only two or three on the continent of Europe, has 80 registers and about 5,600 pipes. The mechanical draw-stops in the American instrument are very few, but arranged on such a peculiar principle that an extraordinary variety of combinations can be made with them. Externally the Boston organ is 48 feet wide and 60 feet high; the London organ 60 feet wide and 70 feet high. The case of the latter is of very simple design, an unusal number of the pipes being exposed to view. Each of the four central pipes in the front weighs nearly a tun. The wind is supplied by steam power. An engine of 13-horse power works six pair of bellows, and another of eight-horse power compresses air for operating the pneumatic valves. The hall in which this gigantic instrument stands will hold about 8,000 people.

THE wine given the Prussian soldiers costs fifteen cents a bottle.

Marriage Statistics.

The Registration Report of the State of Massachusetts for the year 1869 gives some curious marriage statistics, from which impatient youths, and desolate old maids and batchelors may both take heart. During the year 7 maidens were married at the age of 14, and no fewer than 41 at the comparatively mature age of 15. The lads are not so venturesome as the girls, the youngest husband having wedded at 16 a wife of the same age. On the other hand, an old maid of 78 found a husband, and four other women were married after they had passed the age of 70. One man of 32 was married, for the sixth time, to a maiden of 30; also, another man, for the sixth time, to a widow of 62, it being her second marriage. The ages of the oldest parties married for the first time were the male and female, 60 each

The greatest disparity in the first marriage was the male 67 and the female 20. Forty-five males were married during the year who were over 70, and one widower of 80 was united for the second time to a widow of 64, it being also her second marriage. A widower of 30 was married for the second time to a young widow of 20, it being her fourth marriage! But one marriage is reported where both parties were married for the fourth time each, their ages being 73 and 62. There was also one marriage, the male being 73, his fourth marriage, to a widow of 57, her third marriage. One male of 29 was united to a widow of 30, it being his first marriage and her fourth. A widower of 56 was united to a widow of 52, it being her fifth marriage. The sixth marriage of a male is reported at the age of 32 to a spinster of 30. A second marriage of a man of 56 is reported to a female of 52, it being her fifth venture.

A Queer Enthusiast.

A German named John Winkler has erected on the highest peak of a rocky range west of Hoboken an observatory costing $10,000. The building is 100 feet high, and its base is 235 feet above the Hudson river. The view obtained thence is one of the most extensive that can be had near New York, and to enjoy it the owner has mounted thereon one of the largest telescopes in the country. Winkler is an enthusiast, and has spent his money in this way solely from love of science. He charges no admission fee, but invites every one to his tower, and attends to the sight-seers personally.

He wears over his shoulders a sort of cape of crimson silk, which is inscribed on the breast, in gilt, the word "Happiness," and on the back, "Pleasure." These, he says, are allegorical, and indicate his character. He assures all his visitors, in confidence, that he belongs to a society of which there is no other living member in the body, though many in the spirit. He wears at night, when he visits his tower, a garb which he will not describe, and which he says no human eye hath seen nor ear hath heard of. The man is really a puzzle, and can hardly be considered sane.

The Reinterment of John C. Calhoun.

The remains of John C. Calhoun were exhumed on Saturday morning, and replaced in the vault where they originally reposed. It will be remembered by a chosen few that on the night preceding the evacuation of Morris Island by the Confederate forces, the bones of Calhoun were taken from their vault, for obvious reasons and were laid in St. Philip's churchyard, to the east of the venerable church. There the remains of our great statesman have rested in peace during these six eventful years. The rector, assistant rector and vestrymen of St. Phillip's were present at the disinterment, and followed the coffin as it was borne to the old vault west of the church. It was indeed a solemn scene. While all else is troubled and sad, the mighty spirit of Calhoun stalks abroad, and his dust, its wanderings over, is laid for aye in the humble, silent grave—laid in the bosom of that Carolina which her wisest son loved so long and well.—Charleston News.

Badly Treated.

The Jews are treated outrageously in Poland, a country which was once most favorable to them. The latest Russian ukase in regard to them, forbids them to wear the national Jewish costume, [long gowns, caps and ringlets] and even contains prescriptions of the costumes they must substitute for it, viz: a long coat, covering the knees, and loose trowsers tucked inside the boots. If free Jews prefer the "German" style of dress they may use it, but then must shave their chins quite bare. Imprisonment is the penalty awaiting those who disobey. Jewesses must cover their heads with caps, and only such as are bald, or have cutaneous diseases may wear perukes, and the police are actually empowered to examine Jewesses and see whether or not they wear false hair. The reason of this singular ukase, which reminds one of the days of Richard I., and John in England, and of Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain, is that German Jews acted patriotically in the late Franco-Prussian war, and the Russian Emperor believes that the common costume of Christians and Jews in Germany led to this satisfactory result. So he will have all persons dress alike in his dominions so that, when war comes, they may act alike.

Jim Fisk and Nilsson.

Miss Nilsson returned to New York on Thursday evening from Meadville, Pa., where she had been singing. The party says the New York Sun on their trip west and return over the Erie Railway were furnished with the directors' car, Jay Gould, Col. James Fisk, Jr., Gus Fuller, and four or five members of the Ninth Regiment band went up to Turner's on No. 7, last night to meet Miss Nilsson and accompany her to the city. The train which carried Miss Nilsson arrived at the same time, and the gallant Colonel of the Ninth escorted Miss Nilsson from the car through the spacious dining saloon at Turners's prepared for them.

Couldn't Hit the Nail on the Head.

The Cumberland (Md) News says: that at the laying of the last rail on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, the other day, Mr. B. H. Latrobe, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio, was selected to drive one of the last four spikes. Mr. Latrobe seized the sledge and struck boldly at the spike, and it is said took just twenty-four blows to drive the spike home—having missed it fourteen times out of twenty-four. President Hugart, who was standing by, jocularly remarked that "Mr. Latrobe was unquestionably a good hand to lay out the line of a railroad, but for driving spikes he wasn't a success."

A COTTAGE is being built on Ocean avenue, Long Branch, which it is proposed to present to Bishop Simpson, who has spent the last two or three summers there. The proposition was started at the close of last season. The lot was given by Thomas Cooper, and the first subscription of $100 was given by President Grant.

CONFLICT AND CONQUEST.

Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble:
"Trust in God and do the right."

Let the road be rough and dreary,
And its end far out of sight,
Foot it bravely—strong or weary,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Perish "policy" and "cunning!"
Perish all that fears the light!
Whether losing, whether winning,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Trust no party, sect, or fashion;
Trust no "leaders" in the fight;
But in every word and action,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Trust no lovely forms of passion,
Friends may look like angels bright,
Trust no custom, school, or fashion,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Simple rule, and safest guiding,
Inward peace and inward might,
Star upon our path abiding;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man and look above thee,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Claremont.

Claremont, the scene of Lord Lorne's honeymoon, a London correspondent tells us, had its origin in the reign of Queen Anne, when Sir John Vanbrug, the architect of Blenhiem, Castle Howard, and other famous English seats, built a house for himself on the estate. He sold it to Holles Pelham, Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who erected a castellated *belle-vue* tower, such as is commonly called in England "a folly," on a mount, and called it after his own title Claremont, which subsequently became the general name of the estate. After the Duke's death, Claremont, whose history has certainly been a checquered one, became the property of the greatest general of his time, the famous Lord Clive. When returning to India, he gave the eminent landscape gardener Brown—commonly called "Capability" Brown—who laid out so many of the gardens of England, *carte blanche* to build a new house and remodel the grounds. The task was executed to Lord Clive's complete satisfaction at a cost of upwards of five hundred thousand dollars. Thence the estate, which seemed destined to constant change, passed to Lords Galway and Tyrconnel and a Mr. Ellis, and the last named gentleman sold it to the government for the country residence of the Princess Charlotte of Wales (only child of George the Fourth) and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, afterwards first king of the Belgians.

The house is said to be the only complete mansion that the celebrated Brown—whose "capability" particularly lay in the art of judicious alternation and adaption—ever built. It forms an oblong square, and the interior is spacious and commodious. The situation is well chosen.

There are some melancholy memories connected with the Claremont, inasmuch as it was here that the most universally regretted member of the English family—Princess Charlotte—prematurely breathed her last, in childbed, in 1817, after a happy sadly brief married life.

Soon the festive board in the princely hall
Was covered with a funeral pall."

Absit omen.

Claremont remained during the late King of the Belgian's life his property. He further received from the British nation an annuity of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, but repaid all back again to the British treasury, reserving only the sum neccessary to keep up the house and grounds of Claremont. When his father-in-law, Louis Philippe, was, like so many other crowned heads, obliged to seek a shelter on the shores of "perfidious Albion," King Leopold placed his English palace at the old man's disposal, and here both he and his excellent consort, Marie Amelia, peacefully ended their days. At the death of King Leopold the estate devolved on Queen Victoria. Claremont, which is near Esher, in Surrey, is seventeen miles from Lon dn.

Affecting Scenes at a Funeral.

A few Sundays ago the Rev. Dr. B. Eaton, of Galveston, Texas, fell dead while pronouncing the benediction. For thirty years he had been the rector of a church there, and his loss was deeply felt by the people of Galveston.

A correspondent of the Banner of the Cross writes of the funeral:

"Seldom has a funeral so impressive, so beautiful, so sublime, been witnessed by any community. The good man was buried in the place which he had selected, and which was prepared at his own direction when the church was built, under the chancel floor, at the right of the altar. The crowd in attendance was immense. Four hundred Sunday school children filled the galleries—all robed in white, with black scarfs. When one of them threw a flower upon the coffin, there was instantly a shower of blossoms, and the grave was filled with flowers. Four clergymen, all from a distance, were present, and participated in the exercises—the Rev. Messrs. Rucker, Trader, Phillips and Rainey. When Mr. Rucker committed the body to the tomb, tears choked his utterance, and the vast assembly wept aloud. The choir sang sobbing. The whole church was draped, the channel windows covered, all business in the city suspended, and the bells of all the churches tolling."

A Trick on the Auracanian Indians.

It is not a little curious, says the Independiente of Chile, to know how the telegraph wires and posts have been preserved from injury by the Indians, otherwise the communication of the frontier forts with one another could not have been kept up. The following stratagem was hit upon and related by a traveler recently from the frontiers, who was asked why this was. He said when the posts were erected there were some forty or fifty Indian prisoners in the camp of the army. General Pinto, fearing that they might destroy this important work of civilization, called them together, and brought in an electric battery:

"Do you see this wire which is placed here?"

"Yes, General."

"Well, then, I have caused it to be placed there, so that you should not pass to the other side or touch it, because if you do, your hands will adhere to the wire."

The Indians smiled with an incredulous look. The General called them one by one, and made them lay hold of the wires of a battery and then set it agoing.

"Let go the wires, I tell you."

"I cannot sir, my hands are benumbed."

On cutting off the current of course they dropped the wires. Each Indian was made to experiment for himself. Before letting them go the General recommended them to keep the secret and not tell it to their countrymen.

Of course they did quite the contrary, and told every Indian what they had seen and what had happened to them. Since then not a wire has been damaged, because they now all believe that if they touched the wires they would be caught and held prisoners until the troops came up."

VARIETIES.

FASHIONABLE dogs in New York, the fashion authorities announce, are to wear silk neck ties this summer.

"Vaccination done here," is an announcement to be seen in the windows of some German barber shops in New York.

In Chicago a pigeon dealer, by means of a judicious use of the dye pot, is able to sell birds of all the hues of the rainbow.

MARK TWAIN has sold his interest in the Buffalo Express, and will live at Elmira. He will probably withdraw entirely from newspaper work.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Dover, England, by a vote of fifteen to thirteen, has expelled Punch, the comic paper, from its reading room.

LEGHORN flats, we hear, are becoming fashionable again for sea-side wear. Our belles must be emulous of the youthful beauty of their venerated grandmothers.

IN Spain, railways are prohibited by statute from running cars or carriages at a faster rate than fifteen miles an hour.

THE late editor of the London Observer, who recently died in his 99th year, is said to have been the oldest journalist in the world, having been an active member of the profession for over 60 years.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Boston paper urges the formation of female emigration societies, to supply wives to the young men of the far West. New England has a surplus of women; the West a surplus of men.

A STONE CUTTER in Ohio has achieved immortality for himself by tracing on a tombstone the assertion that the little child buried beneath "was an *angle* on earth, and now she was an *angle* in heaven."

AN old lady observing a sign over a tailoring establishment, bearing the inscription, "Fountain of Fashion," exclaimed: "Ah that must be the place where the spirits come from."

THE Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia is selling tickets for all her own paintings, which are to be disposed of in a lottery for the benefit of the Invalid Fund. The drawing will take place on the 1st of June.

ON Tuesday last the horse Victor Patchen, belonging to Daniel Bodine, Esq., of Camden, N. J., and valued at $5,000, burst a blood-vessel, while standing in his stable, and bled to death.

A DEACON in Illinios objected to the organ purchased by his church, and when called upon to close the service with prayer, said "Call upon the machine! If it can sing the glory of God, it can pray, too, Call on the machine!"

A KANSAS hotel door bears the following placard: "This hotel is closed on account of a difference between the proprietor and cook, which was settled with pistols, and sent the proprietor, to the grave and the cook to the jail."

SIX years in the penitentiary, is the sentence passed upon the Prussian burgomaster who was arrested some time since at Baltimore and taken back to Prussia for running away with twenty thousand dollars belonging to the public treasury.

A LITTLE girl in London, who sold watercresses, had a Bible given to her by a city missionary. She read it for some months, and told the minister that she liked the Old Testament better than the New, as there was "a deal more fun an' fighting in it."

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, receives a salary of $25,000 a year, and after the settlement of the Alabama claims, it is said, it will be increased to $40,000, his mission being raised to that of an ambassador of the first class.

STILL another victim of the depressing influence of the war upon the minds of Frenchmen, is given in the case of the veteran Gen. Changarnier, now in his 78th year, who has so taken the troubles of his country to heart that he is said to be sinking rapidly, and his death may be expected to occur any day.

THE laurel wreath given to Emperor Wilhelm, on his return to Rhineland, consists of sixty leaves, many of them inscribed with the names of places rendered memorable in the war. Twenty carats fine, and weighing three pounds and four ounces, it is a costly trinket. The band by which the leaves are tied together is of platinum.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA was prevented by ill-health from singing at the recent wedding of the Princess Louise, and by advice of her physician she will abstain from the exercise of her profession for several months. She has relinquished her engagement at the Royal Italian opera in London.

A CLERGYMAN asked some children, "Why do we say in the Lord's prayer, 'Who art in Heaven,' since God is everywhere?" He saw a little drummer boy who looked as if he could give an answer, and turned to him for it: "Well, little soldier, what do you say!" "Because it's headquarters."

THERE is a pretty little girl in the Treasury at Washington, to whom, the gossips say, Ulysses has fallen into the habit of sending fragrant boquets of hothouse flowers and things. Rumor intimates that Mrs. Ulysses thinks these polite attentions are altogether unnecessary.

"Whar is Europe to America?" said a stump orator. "Nowhar! Whar is England? Nowhar! They call England the mistress of the sea; but what makes the sea? The Mississippi! And all we've got to do is to turn the Mississippi into the the Mammoth Cave, and the English navy will be floundering in the mud."

THEY have queer ways of doing things in Indiana. The Lafayette Journal says that a lady who arrived in that city a few days ago learned that her husband, who had been corresponding with her for several months, had not only procured a divorce from her, on the ground of abandonment, but had married her former housekeeper.

AT the Easter vestry election in St. Clement's Church, Philidelphia, female pew holders (single) voted without restriction, but married ladies were permitted to do so only when they were accompanied by their husband or could present evidence of their husband's concurrence in the vote which they were about to cast.

AN individual who signs himself John, a Philadelphian, informs the United States Treasurer in a letter that he found a "hank" of tobacco in the street, from which he made six cigars, and that the fact that no revenue tax had been paid on those cigars preyed on his mind, and therefore he enclosed three cents to make his account good with his conscience.

DURING the delivery of Mr. Morrell's argument against the annexation of San Domingo, in the United States senate, on Friday, Mr. Trumbull went into the ladies' gallery to converse with friends. A stranger sitting in the next seat, and eagerly looking for the "lions," tapped him upon the shoulder and asked, "Which is Trumbull's seat?" It was pointed out. "And where is Trumbull?" "He is not on the floor just now." Soon after the stranger put the same question to a reporter, and his curiosity was satisfied.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
GEO. S. LAKE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Cor. Virgin Alley.

Saturday, April 22, 1871.

A COSHOCTON, (Ohio,) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* nominates General GEORGE W. MORGAN for the Presidency, and warmly advocates his claims.

THE Radical papers record the death of a Democratic Senator in New Hampshire, with ill-concealed gusto. It is thought in consequence the Legislature will be Radical on joint ballot, by which means a Radical Governor will be chosen. In such an event the minority candidate will be chosen amid the general acclaim of party leaders, who prate so much about the will of the majority.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature asking for five hundred dollars additional salary for the members. This would increase the cost $66,500 and swell the item of cost of Legislature to $199,500. The most important part of the transaction is the charge made, that the Democratic Senate has provoked the dead lock and kept the Legislature in session, when the reverse is the truth. The Republican House is responsible for this crime against the taxpayers.

THE Columbus correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that "never before have there been so many promising candidates for Governor" of Ohio, as at present in the Radical party. Radical candidates are always "promising." The prime difficulty with them is that they never fulfil their promises, but no sooner do they get into office than they abuse all the privileges and immunities appertaining thereto and enrich themselves at the public expense.

THE Washington City *Patriot* states that Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has finally declined to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. If this statement is by authority, the names of other distinguished gentlemen will now be canvassed for that position; prominent among them is that of Hon. GEORGE W. MCCOOK, of Steubenville. He is an able champion of Democracy, and popular with the masses of the Buckeye State, which contains more live men in politics than any other State in the Union.

THE *World* thinks that GEARY—our own bullet riddled Governor GEARY—is afflicted with "chronic versatility and palpable weakness." Let us hear no more of that from the metropolitan press. There is not a State in the Union that can boast of such a Chief Magistrate as our own peerless GEARY, and we are not going to see him put upon now that he has had himself "interviewed" preparatory to entering the Presidential sweepstakes. We back him against GRANT even if he does carry weights in the shape, of a half a ton of rebel lead. In addition to the lead in his legs, GEARY has "sand in his craw."

THE New York *Times* gives Senator REUBEN FENTON a gentle dig in the region of the fifth rib, by saying that he was the auctioneer who sold out WINANS to Tammany. The *Times* is no doubt well posted in regard to the salable predilictions of the Radical leaders, and consequently thinks there has been a sale in this matter, but it overestimates the ability of the Democracy to pay such high prices, as well as the necessity for so doing, if they wanted to buy. It is nonsense to talk about sixty-five thousand dollars being paid for WINANS. The average Radical leader only rates himself at about five hundred dollars, and the Democrats have no money to throw away by paying sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars above the established price.

A GLEAM OF REASON.

There appears to be a small gleam of reason in the House of Representatives, in refusing to concur with the Senate amendments to the force bill. Having refused concurrence with the iron-clad test oath amendment, and Mr. SHERMAN'S interpolation of British despotism, the matter goes to a Committee of Conference for adjustment. What the result of that conference may be, of course is not known, but it is consoling to reflect that the law as passed by the Senate cannot be made much worse, while there is a large amount of room for improvement.

At times one branch or the other of Congress has a brief lucid period, in which a large portion of the Radical majority see the impending dangers of centralization, but the lucid period is of short duration. Even in this case we are prepared to see the House recede from its present position, and the majority swallow the despotic features of the Senate amendments with scarcely a grimace. Despotism never lacks for arguments when it is absolutely necessary to carry a point.

It is to be said of the friends of centralization that they display no mean or contemptible tact or ability in their attacks upon the political institutions of the country. If they cannot get a yard of power for the asking, they are content with an inch, but they are persistent in their demands. The first and primary object is not to excite the alarm of the people or arouse them to a proper sense of the dangers that threaten the State. Hence if the conspirators overstep the bonds of prudence, and the people become restive, they recede a little and make a show of acquiescence, but in a very little time they advance to and beyond the disputed ground, and plan fresh inroads upon constitutional liberty. By this means the people are disarmed of their suspicions, and the revolution is effected gradually.

There is no one knows so well as the Radical conspirators themselves, that political quietude throughout the country would defeat their purposes, and compel them to unmask their designs. Hence, it is not hard to conceive why it is sought to make the public believe that wholesale disorder exists in the lately rebellious States, the repression of which calls for the clothing of the President with absolute and dictatorial powers.

As long as a portion of the country is kept in a state of disquiet, the attention of the people is called off from the grand centre of attack, which is upon the Constitution itself, and directed to a side issue, calculated only to inspire passion and dethrone reason and judgment. This plan of attack has been most systematically arranged, and the evidences of its gradual development are to be seen on every hand.

We will take, for example, the recent attack of our cotemporary of the *Gazette* upon Governor ALCORN, of Mississippi. That journal in common with its coworkers in political iniquity in the North, has been for months proclaiming that the state of Mississippi is turned over to misrule. Governor ALCORN, who is presumed to be in a situation to know the condition of affairs declares that the State authorities are amply able to repress all the disorders that may exist in the State. The Radical conspirators, however, brand this as a falsehood, and insist that it is necessary to overrun the State with Federal soldiers. Now when Governor ALCORN in the discharge of his rightful and legitimate duties asks the Legislature to make provisions for a competent civil force of State constabulary to render the excention of the law beyond the possibility of a failure, the *Gazette* assaults him, and by inuendo pronounces him the enemy of law and order.

This whole plan is easily seen through. Every Governor of a Southern State who does not surrender his charge into the hands of the President under the force bill, and permit the civil courts, that he is sworn to maintain, to be supplanted by courts martial, is to be tabooed and treated as a Ku Klux, and if necessary forcibly deposed from office. This is the meaning of the recent aspersions of the Radical press upon Governor ALCORN. It makes no difference if Governor ALCORN is a Radcial of the first water, he will not be permitted to stand in the way of centralization. If he insists upon the sovereign right of his State to keep its civil courts open, and punish crime according to State law, he will at once be denounced as the ally of the Ku Klux, and the dictator at Washington will send military satellites to deprive him of his power to administer the State law.

Not until Governor ALCORN announced the ability of the State government of Mississippi to preserve order and maintain the law, did he fall under the ban of Radical displeasure. From that moment his fealty to the party was doubted, and he was set upon by the pimps of the administration. All this is easy to understand. If civil government can be maintained in the Southern States, or in Mississippi, the lie will be given to the force bill, and that, too, in the person of a Radical Governor. While every friend of free government will naturally hope that the House will so far be guided by reason as to refuse the grasping ambition of the President, by still further abridging his powers under the force bill, no one need be surprised to find that a majority will succumb to the arguments of imperialism, and give the President all the power he asks.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The Radical press throughout the country is still clamorous for military government in the South, deliberately putting out of sight every reason why civil government should be maintained, and giving currency to fictions to palliate the proposed dictatorial occupation of the Southern State governments by the administration. Governor ALCORN, in his latter to the New York *Tribune* a few days ago, gave a number of most excellent reasons why the Ku Klux legislation of Congress should be frustrated, as well as demonstrating the utter falsity of the made up stories of outrages in the South.

And yet we have no idea that it will, in the least, change the result. If every man, white and black in the South, should go up to Washington and record a solemn oath that the alleged condition of affairs in that section was falsified, it would not turn President GRANT from his intention of establishing military government in sufficient of the States to control the next Presidential election.

While Governor ALCORN'S statement comes at a time to cast a greater odium upon the Radical leaders than would otherwise immediately attach, it will in no wise change the contemplated result. The administration and Congress are taking no steps under a conviction of right and justice, but propose to establish the most dangerous precedent of Federal tyranny for the basest of partisan purposes.

Governor ALCORN is himself a Radical, a fact which he makes prominent in his letter to the *Tribune*, while demonstrating the falsity of the malignant charges made by the Radical leaders in Congress, for the purpose of effecting the overthrow of civil government. The facts which he presents as the official head of the Mississippi State government fully refute the lies manufactured for and by the *Tribune* for distribution among kindred sheets, and shows the improved condition of his people under civil as compared with military government.

If we accept all the coroner's inquests held in the State of Mississippi during the past year—which is by no means a fair inference—as murders, we find that but sixty-two individuals have met with violent deaths during that time. What Northern State with an equal population shows any better record? Does Allegheny county show a much better record? And yet whil any one contend that beause fifty or more coroner's inquests are held during a year in a county with three hundred thousand population, that it should be put under military rule? But the facts set forth by Governor ALCORN will avail nothing. Military rule has been settled upon by GRANT and his retainers, as a matter of expediency, and the question of justice will not be allowed to interfere.

SPECIMEN ECONOMY.

There is no theme so fruitful in self-glorification for the Radical press as that of the reduction of expenses in the administration of public affairs. One would suppose after reading these effusions that GRANT'S administration was really a model of economy and retrenchment. But when the matter is examined critically it is found to be nothing more than electioneering bosh. The actual state of case is about this:

The expenses of Congress during the past year are more than one million dollars in excess of what they were during either of the two previous years.

It cost two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars more to collect the revenues from customs, than it did last year.

The miscellaneous expenses, which includs buildings, have increased one million of dollars.

The expenses of the United States Courts are one million three hundred thousand dollars in excess of what they were during the fiscal year of 1867-8.

There has been an advance of eight hundred thousand dollars in the expenses of the Interior Department under the reformer DELANO.

The increase in the Pension Bureau amounts in round numbers to eleven millions of dollars.

The Postoffice Department costs eight hundred thousand dollars more than it did two years ago.

Here we have an aggregate increase of expenses during the past fiscal year amounting to sixteen million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, and this does not include the various items that will de dovetailed into the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and which will bring the increase of expenditures fully up to thirty millions of dollars.

Now what is there to offset this? The principal item is a reduction of two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the expense of collecting the internal revenue. But the falling off of receipts and the innumerable defalcations of collectors more than counterbalances this reduction, which has been brought about by the consolidation of revenue districts and the reduction of the number of officials.

There is a fictions claim set up, which by comparison with the expenses for the same item during the last two years o President JOHNSON'S term, it is sought to turn into political capital. We refer to the expenses of the army and navy. By comparison it will be seen that the aggregate expenses of the army are one hundred and twenty-five millions less, than they were during either of the last two years of JOHNSON'S administration. But there is no actual saving of expenses in this. The army has simply been reduced. During JOHNSON'S term the Radical Congress was repeatedly asked to reduce the military and naval forces but it was refused, consequently, while the standing army was large, it necessitated a large expenditure of money. But by comparison it is found that it cost a large per cent, more now to subsist and pay a thousand soldiers and their officers than it did in 1867—8, so that there has been no reduction in expenses, but in the number of men. Add to this that during the years mentioned, more than a hundred million dollars of debts contracted during the war were paid by and charged to the expenses of the War Department, and we find this boasted claim of of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars reduction is pure fiction.

The war claims paid by the War Department, and the extra expenses for the unnecessarily large standing army during 1867-8, is almost equal to what is claimed as a reduction of the public debt in 1870-71, and the increase of expenses, as shown above, during the latter period indicate that instead of a reduction of expenses, there has been an increase of not less than twenty-five millions of dollars.

The collections of the government from the people in the shape of taxes aggregate about five hundred millions annually, and as the reduction of the public debt—so claimed, from April 1st, 1870, to April 1st, 1871, amounts to only about one hundred millions of dollars, the people would like to know what has become of the other four hundred millions of dollars, which have not only been spent, but other demands created, which can only be met by the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The claim that the administration of GRANT has been an economical one and has saved money for the people, is not sustained by the facts. When we take the amounts collected during the last fiscal years of JOHNSON'S and GRANT'S administrations and deduct from them respectively the war claims paid in 1867-8, and the alleged reduction of the public debt in 1870-71, we find that during the latter year there was fully one hundred millions more—excluding the items deducted—disbursed by GRANT'S than by JOHNSON'S administration for the same period of time.

KING CAUCUS AND AMNESTY.

Late advices from Washington assure the public that there is no hope for amnesty this session, notwithstanding the favorable action of the House. From the beginning, we had but little hope of the favorable action of Congress upon this matter. It would not accord with the Radical idea of things to do any thing that the people are anxious it should do. Despite the fact that ninety out of every hundred citizens of the country asked Congress to repeal the iniquitous and inquisitorial Income Tax law in accordance with the pledges of the Radical leaders, it contemptuously refused to do so, and continued it.

It is the same with regard to a general amnesty. As soon as Congress finds that it is a measure which is likely to meet with the general approbation of the people, King Caucus interposes his potent sceptre and prevents it. The fact is, the Radical leaders in Congress, who are conspiring to overthrow free institutions, are extremely chary of the people, and take particular care not to pass any law that they think will meet with general approval, no doubt rightly calculating that if they do, it will impair their prospects of centralization.

On Monday night it was decided by a caucus of Radical Senators not to consider Mr. HALE'S amnesty bill, which recently passed the House by such a decided majority. This caucus, we are told, was a stormy one, in which inflammatory speeches were made by the opponents of the measure—ZACK CHANDLER'S remarks not only being violent, but characteristically obscene. The proposition to consider the amnesty measure was negatived by a vote of twenty to sixteen, and thus the tyrant, Caucus, interposes and puts an end to this long looked for and long needed measure, which alone is calculated to secure peace and tranquility throughout the country.

But the question arises are the majority of the Senate to be bound by the action of a minority, who fear to entrust the people with the rights of citizenship? The twenty Senators who constituted a bare majority of the caucus are less than one-third of the Senate, and yet they are to close and double lock the doors of justice and liberality against the people of the South. The vote in caucus demonstrates that a very respectable majority of the Senate are in favor of amnesty, and yet this factious majority of a Radical caucus are to dictate as to what shall and what shall not be done by the whole Senate.

In vain did the more moderate Republican Senators urge upon the implacables that this amnesty measure was essentially necessary to convince the people that the force bill was not intended for the purpose of carrying the Presidential election in favor of the Radical party. But their efforts availed nothing. The implacables were determined that the force bill, creating GRANT a dictator, should lose none of its partisan force, by the passage of a law, which being reasonable and liberal, would completely block the game of the conspirators which is to stir up civil strife in the South, so that it may be placed wholly beneath the martial heel of the military dictator of the White House.

But those sixteen Senators who were in caucus, and vainly endeavored to have this matter brought up in the Senate, should reflect that the cause of justice and the welfare of their country have higher and more binding claims upon them than the doings of a secret caucus, which imposes no responsibility. It is a duty they owe to the country at large to join with the other friends of amnesty, who were excluded from this secret conclave, to pass the measure and thus defeat the schemes of the chief Radical conspirators, who are plotting for the establishment of an imperial centralized government.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS, editor of the *Evening Mail*, died of consumption at Sewickley on yesterday. He was born in England, in 1844, and came to this city in 1860, where he has since resided. A young and talented writer, a kind hearted genial gentleman, his death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him. In the words of a cotemporary:

Mr. Williams was a young man, only twenty-seven years of age, but in cultivation, thoughtfulness and ripeness of intellect he was much older. His modesty, goodness of heart, genial temper and all sterling qualities had won for him friends, many and warm, who will join in sincerely mourning his untimely death.

BEN BUTLER attempted to catch the Irish vote on Monday, by a resolution requesting the President to introdnce the Fenian claims for imprisonment to the Joint High Commission. The Irish vote will not be caught, however, by any such transparent pretext.

CAN IT BE DONE?

A telegraphic paragraph published Wednesday morning, which described the burning of an oil train on the Erie road, and stated that an extra engine was dispatched to the scene of the conflagration, which ran forty miles in fifty minutes, the first twenty miles were made in twenty-one minutes. We call attention to the statement for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is possible to drive a locomotive at the rate of a mile a minute, from some of our railroad experts, who are able to state facts from actual tests. We believe it is possible from our observation, but we heard two of the leading officials of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad swear in a court of justice that, it was a physical impossibility, and endeavored to back their oaths by examples on a black board, in figures, giving the number of revolutions, a wheel of the diameter used in a locomotive was capable of making in a minute, and one of them attesting that he was a practical engineer and had tested the capacity of the best engine on the road. We do not charge that because it was to the interest of the road in this particular case, to disprove a high rate of speed, which had resulted in a dreadful accident, that this evidence was given; but if it is true, as these gentlemen, whose veracity is accepted as equal and knowledge as experts, as superior, in all that relates to railroads, state, that a higher rate of speed than say, forty-five miles per hour cannot be obtained we should like to have it settled. Will the society of engineers favor us with the information?

A BOOK has just been issued from the State Department at Washington, made up of extracts from the reports of American consuls in all parts of the world. That devoted to San Domingo, reads as follows: "There are no productions from mines in San Domingo. The exaggerated accounts published in the United States, are gotten up by adventurers, who have obtained concessions for nothing, and expect to realize profits from the credulity of their fellow citizens." And again: "The wealth of this country consists in its various cabinet, lignumvitæ, and dye woods, and the fertility of its soil, which is capable of producing all tropical plants in abundance; but it languishes in consequence of iis constant revolutionary state, and because it has but a small and ignorant population. Efforts have been made at times to introduce white immigration, but unsuccessfully. Nearly all immigrants from Europe and the United States fall victims to the climate in a very short time after their arrival.

This is the official statement of the Department over which the Hon. HAMILTON FISH presides, about a patch of land which is not requirable for agricultural purposes, rather unhealthy for a sanitarium, and only valuable to the Executive ring.

THE POST.

[From the Mansfield (O.) Shield and Banner.]

The Pittsburg POST, the reliable and efficient organ of the Western Pennsylvania Democracy, we are pleased to see, has put on a handsome new dress, giving evidence of thrift as well as enterprise. THE POST has always sustained a high character as a Democratic organ, and the recent attempt of a few disaffected politicians to supplant it signally failed, the stockholders sinking $50,000 in running "The Paper" three months, when the bubble burst for want of more means, while the old POST continues true as a needle to the pole, steadfast in the faith.

County Commissoner in Westmoreland.

We are glad to know our friend JOHN HERBERT of Salem X Roads Westmoreland county has consented to become a candidate for County Commissoner. The wide circulation of the WEEKLY POST in Western Pennsylvania necessarially extends our interest beyond the limits of Allegheny county and particularly have we at heart the welfare of the party in old Westmoreland, the "Star of the West," and this must be our excuse for mentioning the name of that staunch Democrat JOHN HERBERT.

THE Convention Act recently passed by the North Carolina Legislature, provides for submitting to the voters at the polls the decision of the question as to whether there shall be a Convention held to amend or alter the present State Constitution. An election will be held on the first Thursday in August next, when the people will vote for and against a convention, and at the same time will choose delegates to attend the same. If a majority be for a convention, the delegates elected will assemble at Raleigh on the third Thursday of September, 1871; if a majority be against it, proclamation will be made of the fact, and no convention will assemble.

THE Cleveland *Herald* asserts it to be a fact that a teaspoonful of salt taken in water and the same quantity deposited in each stocking next the bare feet, just as the chill is coming on, will effectually cure the fever and ague. The N. Y. *Herald* says it does not cost much to try the experiment at any rate; but we think Congress ought to take the duty off salt, there will be such a demand for the article in certain suburban localities.

Vote for Governor,

The only correction we have to make of our figures of Thursday, is this: We gave Jewell one more in Simsbury than he received. This makes 42 for English over Jewell.

We do not count the 23 votes for Jewell, not declared and not returned by the presiding officer of Cheshire. Even should they be counted for Jewell, then English would lead Jewell 19 votes. There are not probably 19 scattering votes in the State, above the votes given for "J. E. English," "J. English," &c., and "M. Jewell"—all of which will be counted by the Legislature for the persons for whom they were intended.

The Radicals say they intend to count the Enfield votes again! The box may have been stuffed twenty times since the election—sealed and re-sealed. It is the count in *open meeting, before the adjournment*, then openly declared, that is lawful and safe. Recounts, weeks afterward, if accepted, would make *a farce* of the election.—*Hartford, (Conn.) Times 15th.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1871.

SENATE.

Temporary President.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was on motion of Mr. SUMNER chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President.

The Kuklux Bill

was received from the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate recede from the three amendments non concurred in by the House,

Mr. SHERMAN said he had been informed that the objection in the House to the amendments to assess damage upon localities in which the outrages were committed was mainly to one clause, which would probably be acceptable to the House in a modified form.

Mr. CASSERLY called attention to the fact that these amendments had been disagreed to in the House by a large majority.

Mr. CONKLING thought that this fact ought not to be allowed to influence the Senate, so long as the reasons for the action of the House were unknown.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion was rejected—ayes, 17; nays 33. The Republicans voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Caldwell, Hill, Robertson, Schurz, Trumbull and Wright.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the bill was referred to a Committee of Conferernce, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman and Stevenson.

A Committee of Conference was also ordered on the disagreeing votes in the two Houses on

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Messrs. Cole, Morrill of Vermont and Bayard were appointed on the Committee.

Y. M. C. A. Again Put Back.

Mr. WILSON moved to extend the use of the Senate chamber to the National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to meet in Washington on May 24th, 1871.

Mr. COLE objected and the resolution was not received.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—By Mr. HOLLMAN—Granting bounty lands to those who served in the army or navy during the rebellion.

By Mr. MARSHAL—To promote commerce among States and to cheapen transportation.

By Mr. HANKS—To incorporate the Louisiana, Arkansas and New Mexico Railroad Company.

By Mr. SUNDERLAND—For a bridge across Portage Lake, Michigan.

By Mr. LOWE—For payment to the State of Arkansas of money expended for the United States for enrolling, provisioning and equipping militia to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

By Mr. LEACH, North Carolina—Granting public lands for purposes of education.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the following preamble and resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States was established by the people for their own protection and benefit and should be administered on the strictest principles of frugality and economy in its expenditures and that no money should be taken from the people by taxation except to supply the necessary wants of the Government administered upon such principles, and

WHEREAS, The money annually raised by taxation upon the people should not exceed the sum of $250,000,000, said sum being amply sufficient to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government, the payment of interest on the public debt, and part liquidating the interest on said debt, therefore be it

Resolved, That this house disapproves of the inordinate taxation to pay off the immense sums of public debt as heretofore practiced by the Secretary of the Treasury and would limit the sum for the principal of said debt to $125,000,000.

Mr. COX who drew up the resolution moved to lay it on the table for the purpose as he said of having a test vote upon it, intending himself to vote against the motion.

The house refused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 3; nays 159. The affirmative votes being given by Messrs. Maynard, Sprague and Taffe.

The House refused to second the previous question on the adoption of the resolution—65 to 71, and—

Mr. MAYNARD having risen to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

Other Bills Were Introduced

And referred, as follows:

By Mr. STARKWEATHFR—Providing for a commission to determine the claims for damages committed on American Commerce by the Alabama, Shenadoah, Florida, Georgia, and other British cruisers.

By Mr. PIERCE—The joint resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi, relating the subject of aid by a grant of lands to the Mobile and North Western Railroad Company.

By Mr. FINKELNBURG—The memorial of the St. Louis county women suffrage association.

Bogus Ku Kluxism.

Mr. COBURN sent to Clerk's desk and had read telegrams announcing the murder on the 15th of April of two Deputy Marshals of the United States, in White county, Tenn., while attempting to serve processes.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, remarked that it was a whisky affair not political, as the gentleman from Indiana sought to convey the impression.

Mr. COBURN—Does that justify the murders?

Mr. RANDALL remarked that it arose rom the raid on the distilleries.

The Fenian Prisoners.

Mr KINSELLA moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution requesting the President to have the case of the Fenian prisoners in incarcerated in Canada presented to the Joint High Csmmission to the end that their release be effected. Negative—yeas 94, nays 60. Not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, moved to go to business on the Speaker's table. Negatived.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1871.

SENATE.

Strengthening Mississippi Levees.

Mr. WEST offered a resolution requesting the President to detail an officer of Engineers to assist in the survey now being made under the auspices of the State of Louisiana, for strengthening the Mississippi levees in that State. Adopted.

Locomotive Nuisances.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Buildings, to inquire as to the propriety of requiring all railroad depots in the City of Washington, where steam engines are used to be further removed from the public buildings and public grounds, and report thereon at the next session of Congress. Agreed to.

Gallilee Fenton.

Mr. FENTON desired unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, sent to the clerk, and had read an article from the Washington *Republican* of this morn-

ing, embodying an extract from the New York *Times*, charging him with complicity in the reported defection or treachery of Winans, of the New York Legislature.

Mr. FENTON then said that so far his having any knowledge, intimation, conference, talk or thought in regard to the course of Winans previous to the announcement in the press of what he had done, it was wholly without foundation and false.

The Yerger Case.

The Senate then took up Mr. BLAIR'S resolution for information as to any stipulation or agreement between the Attorney General and counsel in reference to the case of Yerger, before the Supreme Court, by which the hearing in the case was postponed.

Conference Report on the Kuklux Bill.

Pending discussion on the resolution, Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the Kuklux bill, and proceeded to explain the terms of the report.

Mr. THURMAN moved to print and postpone the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL favored a recommittal of the bill to the Conference Committee so that it mihgt be amended to obviate various defects to which he called attention in the modification of the amendment laying damages upon property in the vicinity of where political outrages are committed. However, it had been committed in other countries, no such principles had ever been laid down in the United States. He knew of no such authority in Congress to go into a country or town to levy taxes for such a purpose.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the debate on the Conference report upon the Kuklux bill was resumed.

The report recommends in regard to the test oath provision, the repeal of that part of the present law, which makes the giving of encouragement or aid to the rebellion a ground of challenge or disqualification as a juror, leaving it discretionary with the District Attorney to move and with the Court to impose his oath. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is retained until the end of the next regular session of Congress as fixed by the Senate. The provision assessing damages upon localities where outrages were committed is amended. Among the particulars to require a suit to be brought against the individual perpetrators of outrages, and where judgment remains unsatisfied for two months, the loss or damage may be assessed upon the county or parish.

Mr. MORTON said Congress had power to pass the bill, and the condition of the South made the passage of the bill an imperative necessity.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asserted his opposition to the Sherman amendment, and believed it unconstitutional.

Mr. THURMAN'S motion to postpone and print was voted down by a party vote: ayes, 13; nays, 29.

Kuklux Conference Report Adopted.

After speeches against concurring in the report by Messrs. Bayard and Davis, the conference report was adopted—ayes 22, nays 16, the Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs. Schurz and Sprague. Mr. Trumbull in the negative paired off with Mr. Rice in favor of the report

HOUSE.

Old Strabismus Choked Off.

On the conclusion of the reading of the journal Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, arose and asked leave to make a personal explanation understood to be in reference to Senator Davis of Kentucky.

Mr. BECK—I object, and will object as long as the indictment against my state stands.

The resolution offered by Mr. BELL, of New Hampshire, on the 10th inst., and which was up before the House yesterday, on the subject of the reduction of taxation came up for discussion.

Mr. COX, who is the author of the resolution, addressed the House in favor of the enforcement of the principle of a large reduction in taxation and

Committees to Sit During Recess.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Committees as follows:

Joint Select Comittee on Outrages in the Southern States—Messrs. Poland, Maynard, Scofield Cook, Coburn, Stevenson, Buckley, Lansing, Cox, Beck, Voorhees, Van Trump, Waddell and Robinson.

Select Committee on Mississippi Levees—Messrs. Morril, Ketcham, McKee, Getz and Duke.

Bills Passed.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, taking up and passing, after explanations by members, a number of private and other bills from the Senate, among which were the following:

Authorizing the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

Enabling the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road.

Amending the act of July 14th, 1870, in reference to the transportation of bonded goods by railroad.

Authorizing the transfer of the United States branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, to the North Carolina Agricultural Society for educational purposes.

And to pay Nicholas P. Trist, Negotiator of the Guadaloupe-Hidalgo treaty $13,000 with interest, the latter being amended by a reduction of the amount to $11,000, and the omision of the interest.

This completed the business on the Speaker's table, and the House, after a recess of twenty minutes, finding that neither of the conference committees made a report, adjourned to half past ten o'clock to-morrow morning, a Democratic caucus being announced for this evening.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1871.

SENATE.

Soon after reading of the journal without transacting any business the Senate went into

Executive Session

and the doors were closed. The executive session continued till 4:15 o'clock with the exception of a few minutes during which

A Few Bills Passed

including that in favor of Nicholas P. Trist; the House bill to amend the internal revenue laws so as to provide that in case of difference in width in the guage of connecting railroads the grades may be transferred from one car to another under the personal supervision of an inspector.

When the message was received from the House announcing the rejection of the **Conference Report on the Ku Klux Bill.** And asking a new conference, the Senate on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, insisted on its amendments, and Messrs. Edmunds, Carpenter and Thurman were appointed a committee of conference.

Report on Deficiency Bill Adopted.

The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to, and the Senate took a recess till 8:30, with a view to final adjournment this evening.

HOUSE.

The Deficiency Bill.

The report having been read, Mr. HOLMAN made the point of order that an item appropriating ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the Sutro-Tunnel Commission was not germane to anything in the bill, and that the Conference Committee had no right to put it in.

Mr. DAWES argued that it was germane, as the item for the Carson City mint.

The SPEAKER remarked that he was very loth to meet the Conference Committee with an advance decision on a point of order. He would, therefore, submit it to the House.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested that the decision of the House overruling a point of order would be used herafter as a dangerous precedent.

The SPEAKER put the question to the House, and the point of order was sustained, thus practically rejecting the Conference report.

Some difficulty was experienced in the House as to the position in which the Conference report was left by the House refusing to receive it.

Finally on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the report was recommitted.

A Park Bill.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill for the establishment of a public park in the city of Washington. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the conference report on the Kuklux bill.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that every section and sentence of the bill as reported back from the Conference Committee, received his unqualified approval, except the item known as the Sherman amendment. He thought that a decent respect for the judgment of the House, as expressed in its very decided vote against that amendment, ought to have influenced the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate. He hoped, therefore, the conference report would be rejected. He denied the authority of Congress to make the county reponsible in a court of the United States for damages and destruction of life or property. The counties were an integral part of the nation and if they were destroyed the whole fabric of the Government would be destroyed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also opposed the conference report. He disliked what the committee had done in reference to the jury oath, and also in reference to the Sherman amendment. A man might have been relieved of all his legal and political disabilities and yet be disqualified from sitting as juror. A man might be ever so much a friend of the colored suitor, and yet if he could not take the test oath would be excluded from the jury box. He argued at some length against the Sherman amendment.

Mr. HOAR argued in support of the Sherman amendment. He said that Congress had the same right to impose obligations on counties as it had on individuals, or banks, or railroad corporations.

Mr. PERRY, of Ohio, thought the many objections made to the report, and made to the original bill, were treated as Constitutional objections, when in fact they were only objections of expediency. He sustained the Sherman amendment, only for the offences committed against the rights which Congress was bound to maintain and protect. The real question was whether this question was within the fair and appropriate exercise of Legislative discretion. The acts of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and as he was informed, Kentucky, in that same direction, showed that it was within the appropriate exercise of legislative discretion. If it was, he held that it was constitutional. The gentlemen on the Democratic side had spoken of going back to the dark ages. They were not going back, but they were back in the dark ages. The Republicans were getting away from that condition of things, but the Democrats were for remaining in it, and letting mobs run riot in the Southern States. He warned the people of the South that if the Kluklux outrages were not stopped, a bill would be passed next session compared with which the pending bill would be like the lamb to the lion. That kind of thing must be stopped, and he desired his friends on the other side to understand that in time, and in good spirit.

The debate here closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the adoption of the Conference Committee's report.

The Kuklux Report is Rejected.

The report was rejected—yeas 74; nays 106.

Another Conference Committee was ordered.

Among the Republicans voting with the the Democrats in the negative were Messrs. Banks, Bingham, Blair, of Michigan, Conger, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Hale, Hawley, Hooper, Packer of Pennsylvania,, Poland, Sheldon, Strong, and Townsend, of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK CITY.

Unveiling the Morse Statue.

NEW YORK, April 19.—It is understood that Governors Hoffman, of New York, and Claflin, of Massachusetts, have accepted prominent parts in the ceremony of inaugurating the statue of Prof. Morse, in Central Park, and that the statue will be unveiled by Gov. Claflin. The oration, it is said, will be delivered by William Cullen Bryant.

Meeting of Iron Manufacturers.

A large number of iron merchants from the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, met at the Astor House yesterday to arrange the tariff prices for extras. James E. Walker, of the Albany Iron Works, Troy, N. Y., was elected Presicent, and John Wister, of the Duncannon Iron Company, of Philadelphia, Secretary. Questions of much importance to the iron interests of the country were under consideration, together with the scale of prices, which will probably be settled to-day.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

In the general sessions this afternoon police officer Patrick Tooney was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree for causing the death of a lad named John Murphy by striking him on the stomach with his club while four officers were conveying him to the station. Sentence deferred.

THE STORM KING.

At Cambridge, Ohio.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 19.—Cambridge, Ohio, about fifty miles west of here, was visited with a very severe hail storm accompanied with a heavy gale and lightning, about four o'clock this afternoon. Hail fell to the depth of some four inches. The wind blew down a large barn. A great number of windows were broken. The fruit was all destroyed. The storm extended about one mile in width. No one was injured.

At Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., April 19.—A severe storm passed over this region of the State last night, doing considerable damage. The wind blew down several small buildings at Fort Leavenworth, and took the roof completely off the Quartermaster's Department. Several buildings in this city were unroofed, and one hundred and fifty feet of the high trestle work of the Missouri River bridge was blown down. The loss to the Bridge Company is quite heavy.

LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 17, 1871.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The Joint Resolution requesting Congress to pay bounties to sailors and marines passed.

Bills were introduced asfollows:

By Mr. BUCK—Authorizing married women to make contracts and transact business while deserted by their husbands.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Authorizing the School District of South Pittsburgh to borrow forty thousand dollars and sell real estate, etc.

Also the joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners to investigate the present condition of the coal mines throughout the bituminous regions of the Commonwealth, and report by bill or otherwise to the next Legislature. He endeavored to get this bill up to-night, but failed.

By Mr. TAYLOR—Relative to the care of persons afflicted with temporary insanity in Allegheny county, which provides that the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, upon notification by the Mayor, shall take immediate care of such persons.

Repealing the act of 1870 prohibiting issuing of licences in Braddock's borough.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company to subscribe for and hold stock, and endorse the bonds and lease the roads of any inclined or passenger railway company in Allegheny county.

By Mr. WARNER—Providing for the payment of Military Claims, and appropriating $30,000 for that purpose.

Incorporating the People's Cemetery Company of Western Pennsylvania, with David Hostetter, Wm Bissell, J. M. Brush, and others as corporators.

By Mr. ROBB—Preventing the adulteration of drugs and medicinal compounds, and providing for the appointment of an inspector of drugs for the county of Allegheny, at a salary of two thousand fifte hundred dollars. This is similar to the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Graham, only it is confined to Allegheny county.

A supplement to the act of 1870, relative to changes of *venue*, which applies said act to cases exceeding $300, and where one of the plaintiffs or defendants may be a citizen of another State.

A supplement to the act of 1870 creating police district in Robinson township, Allegheny county, which authorizes the School Directors to levy a tax in the first election precinct for a lock-up, and to pay policemen a salary of two hundred and forty dollars per annum in addition to the fees now allowed.

Incorporating the Plate Glass Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, the corporators to be Geo. W. Wilson, Sames S. Wray, R. M. Snodgrass, Joseph A. Butler, Geo. H. Morgan, Geo. A. Kelly, J. G. Young and others.

A supplement to the act relating to lateral railroads extending the same ten miles from the vicinity of any railroad, canal or slackwater navigation.

By Mr. LEIDIG—Requiring the Supreme Court to review both the law and evidence in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe.

By Mr. SCHNATTERLY—Declaring the Youghiogheny river and tributaries public highways.

About five hundred private bills were introduced.

Mr. THOMSON introduced a bill for the incorporation of a College of Mines for the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ELLIS offered a joint resolution for continuing the contract for the publication of the *Legislative Record*.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, April 18.

The Apportionment Conference Committee have done nothing, but will meet again to-morrow, before which, the Republicans of each House will hold caucuses. It appears both political parties will hold caucuses on this subject, and govern it through their members on the committee. S.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 18.

SENATE.

This evening Mr. RUTAN presented a remonstrance fron two hundred and twenty citizens of New Brighton against liquor prohibition.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. ANDERSON—authorizing the Monongahela turnpike road to Pittsburgh.

Incorporating Allegheny county society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mr. DILL introduced a burlesque bill to restrain the use of intoxicating beverages at the option of the parties using them, which punishes violation of pledges made for a fixed period before aldermen.

The constitutional convention bill came up and was immediately postponed on motion of Mr. BUCKALEW till Thursday.

Mr. GRAHAM moved the consideration of the private calender. Lost.

Mr. CONNELL moved the consideration of the public calender, Lost. Adjourned

HOUSE.

This morning the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. KERR—Joint resolution paying four hundred dollars to John J. Glass, for his expenses in contesting the seat of John P. Linton, member from Cambria in 1866.

Authorizing the authorities of St. Clair borough to grade, pave and macademize the streets, construct sewers, and assess costs.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Independent School district, which authorizes the Central Board to borrow an additional fifty thousand dollars, and issue bonds.

Authorizing the School Board of the Washington Sub-District to levy a special tax of five mills.

Extending the vehicle license act to St. Clair borough.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint a Gauger and Inspector of Crude and Refined Petroleum for Clarion county.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Supplement for the Wood's Run Savings Fund and Loan Association of Allegheny county, which changes its court incorporation to a Legislative charter.

Authorizing the Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Company of Pittsburgh to test cannon and other fordnance at their proving ground in Patton township.

By Mr. SCHATTERLY—Incorporating the Falls city watering place and health association in Fayette county, with W. O. Hughart, J. Mc D. Crossan, Albert Stewart, J. M. Garrett, Hon. Geo. Connell and others as corporators.

In the afternoon the following House bills were passed:

Incorporating the Birmingham Insurance Company.

Incorporating the South Side Cemetery Company.

Incorporating the Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Supplement for the Kittanning, Rural Valley and Reynoldsville Railroad.

Relative to a Board of Indemnity in Allegheny county.

Extending the Kilbuck township road laws to Moon township, Allegheny.

Supplement for the Ewalt street Bridge Company, which authorizes additional tolls, increases the stock, &c.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Turner Hall Association.

Authorizing the opening of Lowrie street in Reserve township and Millvale borough.

Authorizing the authorities of Braddocks to establish a borough weigh scale.

Mr. HUMPHREYS objected to the bill preventing fishing with nets and seines in the Allegheny river and its tributaries.

Messrs. KERR and PUTNEY objected to the bill for the inspection of grain and seeds in Allegheny county.

Mr. JOHNSTON objected to the bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy railroad.

Mr. TAYLOR last night introduced a bill incorporating the Consolidation Gas Company of Pittsburgh.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 19.

A long Republican caucus was held this morning, but the proceedings cannot be divulged by the members. It is understood that the apportionment conference committee will hold a meeting to-morrow, and finally determine on a bill to report, which will be satisfactory to all parties.

Special Telegram to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, April 19.

SENATE

The Senate bill preventing Pittsburgh from trespassing upon railroad cars was passed.

The bill from the House removing convicts from Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, Fulton and Franklin counties from the Eastern to the Western Penitentiary district passed.

The resolution from the House relative to final adjournment was postponed by the Democratic vote. S.

HOUSE.

Mr. BEARDSLEY (Rep.), offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that many important bills remain to be acted upon, informing the Senate that the House will be ready to adjourn finally by Thursday, the 27th inst., and requesting that body to attend to legislation in time to adjourn at that date, which elicited a lengthy party discussion on the dead lock, and was passed by a party-vote, the Democrats voting no.

Mr. JOSEPHS offered a resolution to adjourn the House from Friday till Tuesday, which elicited another party discussion, and was made the special order for Friday morning.

The private calendar was continued and the following House bills were passed:

Incorporating the bridge company over the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh.

Extending the Penn township road law to Indiana township. Amended by Mr. ROBB to include Wilkins township.

Incorporating the Twenty-first ward Market Association of Pittsburgh.

Mr. PUTNEY objected to Mr Humphrey's bill relative to screens, weights and measurement in bituminous coal regions.

Mr. MILLIKEN objected to the bill prohibiting liquor in Monongahela City Carroll township, Washington county, and Forward township, Allegheny.

Mr. SHURLOCK, from the Special Committee on the Titusville Orphans' School, informally reported that the school was nearly broken up, the building sold and half the children sent home, and moved that the Committee's expenses on their proposed trip to Titusville for further investigation be paid.

After considerable discussion the motion was disagreed to, when Mr. SHURLOCK moved that the Committee be discharged, which was promptly agreed to.

The bill restoring spring elections to Bradford county was made general, excepting Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Allegheny City, Pittsburgh, Lebanon, Williamsport, Meadville, Titusville and Westmoreland county. This was done because the general bill on this subject passed by both houses, is now locked in the conference committee.

Because of the local amendment pertaining to Luzerne county, the bill to prevent fishing with seines or nets in the Allegheny river and tributaries, was indefinitely postponed. S.

A WHISKY RING.

Convention of Distillers to Form a National Association--Pooling the Profits—A New Departure for the Y. M. C. A. Crusade.

CHICAGO, April 19.—A convention of distillers of the United States met in Chicago to-day. The call for the convention states that the distilling interest is more heavily depressed than any other branch of business; that the cause of this is the over-production and the want of concert of action among distillers; that to obviate this there should be consolidation of interests and pooling of profits; that it is proposed to embrace in this movement the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, which States last year paid tax on seventy million, four hundred and twenty-seven gallons of spirits, to the value of each distillery, according to its registered capacity; form an association under the general laws of Ohio or some other State; that a Board of Directors, who shall have absolute control over the production and sale of spirits; place a uniform profit of ten cents at least on the gallon, this profit to go into a general pool and to be divided once a month *pro rata* according to the registered capacity of each house, whether running or not.

Charles Tallman, of New York, was chosen President of the Convention, which embraced delegates from Chicago and various other points in Illinois; from Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri and New York.

A Committee on Organization was appointed, and after a recess the Convention went into secret session.

CHENEY'S CASE.

Trial Fixed for May 3d.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Rev. Charles E Cheney having failed to make a selection from the list of presbyters furnished by Bishop Whitehouse, the standing committee of the diocese, met to-day and selected the following clergymen to constitute the court: Charles Locke, Chicago; J. L. Townsend, Jacksonville; F. M. Gregg, Springfield; W. W. Estabrook, Ottawa, and W. N. Williams, of Dixon.

Dr. Locke was appointed president of the court. That tribunal will meet in Chicago on May third.

FOREIGN.

The Insurrection Tottering.

FRANCE.

Commune Falling to Pieces—Disturbances at Boulogne and Bordeaux.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Asnieres via Versailles says: The weather is rainy and operations to-day are next to impossible, but adds that the insurrection is falling to pieces.

A dispatch from Boulogne dated the 19th inst., says: This afternoon a Communist leader unfurled the red flag and addressed a crowd in support of the Commune. Considerable excitement was created in the street for a time but eventually the police seized the flag and quieted the disturbance.

There have been some disturbances at Bordeaux but they were promptly repressed.

Commune Conditions for Peace—Red Defeat and Victories.

PARIS, April 19.—A programme, which has been suggested and has met with general approval among the people of Paris, provides for the maintenance of the Republic, the granting of Communal rights to Paris and other cities, and the autonomy of the National Guards; the dissolution of the Assembly and the election of a National Communal Representative Assembly in its stead; the formation of an *ad interim* Government for Paris, and in Versailles; the declaration of an amnesty for all offences against the Government and the signing of an armistice.

The Insurgents admit having been repulsed at Neuilly, but claim victories at Issy and Clamarte.

Gen. Okolowitz succeeds Gen. Dombrowski's brother, who was disabled at Asnieres.

Government Troops Occupy Asnieres--All Quiet on the Seine.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch from Versailles, to-day, says: The government troops occupied Asnieres yesterday, driving the enemy across the Seine and capturing some prisoners. The loss of the Versailles troops was small. A battery has been placed in position which prevents the insurgents from using the bridge which crosses the river from Clichy to Asnieres. The insurgent troops were quiet and their batterries silent during last night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Offset to the Alabama Claims—Increased Population—Parliament.

LONDON, April 19.—The *Shipping Gazette* to-day, editorially, expresses the belief that counter claims for the seizure of British vessels will be considered by the High Commission at Washington along with the claims for property destroyed by the Alabama, and quotes from the works of Montague, now a member of the High Commission at Washington, and President Woolsey, of Yale College, and from treaties and commissions for precedents.

The census of Great Britain which approaches completion, shows a large increase in population in all the principal cities.

In the House of Commons, last night, Gladstone spoke in opposition to a resolution for the discontinuance of the Telegraph and Postal Service on Sundays, on the ground that it would deprive a large number of people of employment. The Premier also opposed and succeeded in defeating a vote of censure on the Naval Administration indirectly arising from the loss of the iron clad, Captain. The House upon division sustained the government by forty-eight majority.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The Peace Conference is still engaged in the discussion of the question of the frontier of France and Germany. The progress in the settlement of the financial question is also very slow. It is said that the peace conference will soon conclude its labors. All negotiations have been made by writing, but it is known that no concessions have been made to France.

BAVARIA.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Munich states that Herr Dollinger, a distinguished Bavarian theologian, has been excommunicated by the Pope.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, April 19.—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅜, money; 93¾, account, Bonds steady—5-20's, '62, 90⅛; do '65, 89⅝; do '67, 92⅛; 10-40's, 89½.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Petroleum 48c.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton dull and declined; middling upland, 7½@7⅝c. California wheat, 12s 6d; Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 28s. Lard, 53s. Other provisions unchanged.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1871.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The storm centre, which was on Tuesday evening in western Iowa, has moved slowly northeastward, and is now central over St. Paul, Minnesota. Threatening weather, with falling barometer, has been experienced on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, which is now generally succeeded by clearing up weather. Rain has fallen north of Ohio, and on the lakes eastward to Ontario. Brisk eastwardly winds, followed by high south-westerly winds, have generally prevailed from the Ohio and Missouri Rivers to Lake Superior. A severe north-east gale has continued but is now abating on the latter lake.

Probabilities.

It is probable that the storm will move north eastward, and that winds will abate on the lower lakes. Clear and partially cloudy weather is probable for Thursday on the South Atlantic and Gulf.

FIRES.

Furniture Factory in Ruins.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—At two o'clock this morning the extensive furniture factory of Burrett Bros. & Co., corner of Green and Eighth streets, was destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000, partly insured. One hundred workmen are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

Church Struck by Lightning.

COLUMBUS, April 19.—A church in the outskirts of the city was struck by lightning and burned this morning.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The difficulty between the boot and shoe manufacturers and the crispens has been arranged, and the strike is ended.

MEDICA.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill.

HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters

BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different rom all others. It is composed of the pure juices of VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts, the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in the bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alchoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly ly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is **$1 50** per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients will most certainly be cheated;

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart Burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Figeuttri of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dole or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become healthy and well.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints and Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc,

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills o pr oduce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction n every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and exreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by EXPRESS to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America and the East Indies.

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DARWIN'S DOCTRINE DOOMED.

Paley's Argument of Design—The Huxley Theory of Protoplasm Disposed Of—The Sentimental Champions of Natural Religion—The Pre Adamite Period Compared with the Present—The Progress of Civilization and the Triumph of Truth.

Last night Dr. McCosh delivered a lecture in Library Hall on "Religion and Recent Scientific Discoveries." The fact that one of the first philosophers of the age was to deliver a lecture on such an important subject was sufficient to fill the hall with a large and intelligent audience. The lecture was characteristic of the doctor's usual style, so perfect of its kind, every word bearing with such paramount importance on the point at issue, that it would be almost impossible to give an abstract without doing serious injustice to the author. The fame of Dr. McCosh as a fearless and successful combatant against infidel and atheistic error is too well known, both in this country and Europe, to require any comment here. We are sorry that we cannot afford space for this *Chef d'œuvre* of argumentation and eloquent philosophy, and masterly *expose* of the errors of Darwin and Huxley.

After disposing of the theory of all nature having emanated from starry dust, he went on to speak of the theory of Protoplasm and deductions therefrom.

We give the following specimens verbatim:

Dr. McCosh commenced his lecture by referring to Paley's theory about the argument of design. He said that the argument was one which commended itself to all minds, though it was put into shape only by the logician and the expounder of natural theology. The child finds the impression stealing in upon him, as he inspects the curious objects around him—the fircone, the flower, the berry, the structure of his favorite animal, or these lights kindled nightly in the heavens, or as he is taught to connect these daily gifts with God the giver. The peasant, the savage, feels it as he sees the grass springing, and growing, and bearing seed; as he is led to observe the self-preserving instincts of the brute creatures; as he takes a passing survey of the wondrous provisions for maintaining life in his own frame, or finds himself furnished with food and clothing by very complicated arrangements of providence. Flowing spontaneously into the minds of all, the conviction will force itself into the innermost heart of the speculative unbeliever. "No one," said David Hume, as he walked home one beautiful evening with a friend, "can look up to that sky without feeling that it must have been put in order by an intelligent being." "But who made all these things?" was the curt reply of Napoleon Bonaparte, who had been obliged to listen to the wretched sophistries of a set of French atheists bred in the bloody revolutionary period—"but who made all these things?" pointing to the heavens. The argument is one and the same in all ages.

On the theory of protoplasm the learned doctor attacks Darwin and Huxley in their great strongholds. He reasons thus:

Now upon this account of protoplasm I have to remark that the great body of naturalists do not allow that it is correct. One of the most erudite men of our day, Dr. Sterling in a paper read before the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, has shown that the researches of the eminent German physiologists is against him. They do not admit that one and the same protoplasm is the matter of all organizations.

It is certain that all protoplasm is not chemically identical. The protoplasm differs in different tissues, is different in the bone from what it is in the muscle, and different in the nerves and brain from what it is in any other part of the frame. Again it is affirmed that the protoplasm differs in different plants and animals, each of which has its own kind, which is not interchangeable with that of the rest."

But we may let Mr. Huxley's account of it pass. From his description of it, it is evident that this elementary life staff is a very complex body, with very peculiar endowments, quite as likely to work evil as to work good, and requiring to be directed in order to operate beneficially. It is composed chemically of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen—in one word, of protein. But then protein is not protoplasm. No power known to us can turn protein into protoplasm. Science, at its present advanced stage, cannot change dead matter into living matter. No chemist can do it in his laboratory. The most prying inquiry by microscope, or otherwise, into the laboratory of nature, has not detected her producing living matter in the form of protoplasm or any other, except by matter already living. No known plant can live upon the uncompounded elements of protoplasm. "A plant," says Mr. Huxley himself, "supplied with pure carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, and the like, would as infallibly die as the animal in his bath of smelling salts, though it would be surrounded by all the constituents of protoplasm."

Prof. Huxley indeed tells us that "when carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen are brought together under certain conditions, they give rise to the still more complex body protoplasm, and this protoplasm exhibits the phenomena of life," under *certain conditions*. We must not let these words slip in so quietly, as Mr. Huxley would have it? These conditions, be they what they may, constitute the difference between dead protein and living protoplasm. And here I may remark that Mr. Mill has been showing, I think successfully—and I have been aiding him in my own way—that what are usually called conditions are truly parts of the cause, which is the sum of the conditions. The cause, as I have labored to prove, being dual, plural, complex, always implying more than one agent; and it is only when all are present that the effect is produced. We say the organ produces music on the condition of one playing on it, but surely the man playing is as essential a part of the cause as the organ itself. By no skill can the chemist turn protein into protoplasm. Prof. Huxley thinks it can be done on conditions to him unknown; when he knows what the conditions are, and makes them known to me, I am sure I will be able to discover adaptation and design in them.

And then "protoplasm," says Sterling, "can only be produced by protoplasm, and each of all the innumerable varieties of protoplasm only by its own kind. For the protoplasm of the worm we must go to the worm, and for that of the toad-stool to the toad-stool. In fact if all living beings came from protoplasm, it is quite as certain that but for living beings protoplasm would disappear." Where then did we get the first protoplasm, and the various kinds of protoplasm is still the question.

The champions of Natural Religion in defending the great doctrines of the existence and goodness of God have often drawn far too fair a picture of the state of our world. Keeping sin and misery entirely out of sight they argue as if there were nothing but beneficence to be seen. But this world is not now, and so far as science throws light on the subject, it has never been in the state in which the sentimental believer in theism represents it or would wish it to be. Whatever we might expect or believe, our world is not now and has never been a scene of perpetual calm and never ending sunshine, of peace and unmixed happiness, or of unbroken love on the part of every creature to every other. On the contrary, there have been ini from the beginning warring elements and rageing storms and creatures devouring each other. It is a world in which there are now, and ever have been since life began, pain and suffering and the struggle of individuals and races for existence and mastery. Yet in the midst of these scenes we see clear proofs of contrivance and wisdom and kindness in the fittings of things unto each other, and the evidently beneficent end of every organ of the animal frame and in good being brought out of evil. The ocean is in many respect an emblem of this world of ours, often so calm as to reflect heaven upon its bosom, but at times stirrid into turbulance and revealing awful depths.

There was a struggle in the pre-adamite ages, there was a struggle in the human ages. The earth yields thorns and thistles, and man has to eat bread in the sweat of his face. Some of us were cherishing the idea that in consequence of advancing intelligence wars would very much cease. But this cannot be—perhaps we might go farther and say it ought not to be, as long as such evils exist in our world; certain it is it will not be till moral sentiment reaches a higher growth and exercises greater power. In our day we have had, first in the western continent and now in the eastern, the two most desolating wars of which the earth has been the theatre. Both may be crushing much evil, but both attended with awful suffering bodily and mentally. The world in its whole structure and administration shows the goodness of God, but it manifests other qualities, so that as we look at it we "behold the goodness and severity of God." It looks as if from the beginning until now our world were meant to be a probation, a battlefield. And is not the very view the Scriptures give of it a contest between the good and the evil, a triumph and then true peace. "Tho whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now." Our academic theists are refusing to look at our world under this aspect. Even some of our sentimental christians were turning away from it. It is a curious circumstance that it is science that has recalled our attention to it. The fool as he looks at these things will say in his heart that there is no God, and the proud man will say who is the Lord that we should obey him? But he is open to receive the truth and the whole truth, will discover and acknowledge that we live in a scene, in which there is the good, but in which there is also the evil, and in which it is evidently appointed by God that the good is to gain the victory, and the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth "for it, and the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption."

But in order to this a new power appears on the earth. And it appears in the person of One who is identified with man, being born of a woman and bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and who yet descends from a higher sphere. The first man, notwithstanding his fall was a great advance on all that had gone before; but the second man was immeasurably more so. "And so it is written. The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit." He is the representative, as he is the administrator; in fact the life of this new moral power which came down from heaven. He fits in with all what has gone before. There were predictions of him in nature as well as in the word predictions of him already fulfilled and many more remaining to be accomplished "Lo I come; in the volume of the book it is written of me." He comes in the fulness of time into the world which was prepared for him, not in the sense of being ready to receive him but in the sense of needing him. In conformity with the very nature of our world, with all that had gone before he comes to engage in a struggle; he has to fight a battle with evil and to gain a victory. He has in accordancewith the whole purpose of God in our world to show his power by contending with the evil and thereby conquering and subduing it. "Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed garments from Bozrah? This, that is gorgeous in his apparel, traveling in the greatness of his strength. I, that speak in righteousness, mighty to save, wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth in winefat. I have trodden the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with him." This is in accordance with the whole part of our world, a world in which there had ever been the shedding of blood, a world in which there had been sin since man appeared; and here is One who has "without father, witout mother, without descent" come to bear down all opposition and to remove every evil. "Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O Most Mighty, with thy glory and majesty, and in thy majesty ride prosperously because of truth and meekness, and righteousness, and thy right hand shall lead the terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the King's enemies whereby the people fall under thee."

The law of natural selection, that in the exuberance of seeds and organisms, and species, in early nature, the stronger should prevail, is in itself a beneficial one. It allows the weak, after enjoying their brief time of existence, to die and disappear, while the vigorous leave behind a stronger progency to rise to a fuller development and intenser enjoyments. But there are stringent limits set to this law. It s, after all, the law of the period of the unconscious plant and irrational brute. He comes to be subordinated to a higher, and this to a still higher. Intellect comes later, but like the more recent geological formations, it mounts the highest and overlies and overlooks all the rest. Thought gains and it retains the highest positions; the giants disappear and the civilized peoples take their place; the Canaanites, with their chariots of iron are conquered by men who carry with them a higher mission; the walls of Jericho fall down before the blowing of trumpets sounding truth to all people. The forests are cut down to let the fields yield corn and wheat, and barley and vines, and figs and olives; and trees are left only for shelter and for lawn ornaments. The creatures with stings, and claws, and fangs; the foxes, the wolves, the leopards, give way before sheep and horses, and kine. There is still a struggle for existence, but the skill which devises means and invents instruments, prevails over brute force and fierceness. And this power of understanding is destined to be sublimed into something nobler and more etherial. Above the dead earth and agitated sea there is to rise an atmosphere in which the living are to breathe and move and fly. The intellectual era seems to culminate in Greece in the days of Pericles, when free thought and literature have reached their zenith. But in that very age a new and a vastly greater power comes into view. Socrates is defeated, and yet Socrates conquers. He drinks the hemlock and dies, but it is in the hope of an immortality. His body is burned, but the flame by which this was effected, a new co-relative force, is never to be extinguished. His persecutors are forgotten, or remembered only to be execrated. But the moral power of Socrates still walks our earth. A new struggle for existence has begun. It was exhibited and symbolized at Theomopylæ, in which the power of numbers was met and defeated by the heroism of a devoted few. It was an anticipation of what was to come.

But there were better prefigurations of it among a people specially called and set apart for the purpose in an enslaved race trained to become the depositaries of the truth, and in due time the missionaries of the world. In the law delivered first, as if to suit the ages of giant strength, amid thunders and lightnings and tempest, and the voice of the trumpet waxing louder and louder, and then coming forth from the gentle lips of Jesus; first in the strong wind, the earthquake and the fire, followed by the still small voice which is specially the voice of God, as heard in the later prophets, and still more sweetly in the discourses of Him who spake as never man spake.

In due time the types, the bloody sacrifices, the whole burnt offerings, culminate in an archetype in which we see the highest strength coming out of the lowest weakness.

In speaking of the progress of civilization and truth and their predominance over ignorance and error, he wound up with the following beautiful peoration: "As I survey the past and then look into the distance, I am forcibly reminded of my impression as I stood on the High Alps, to behold the sun rise. Every mountain catches the light according to the height which the upheaving forces of God set in motion has given it. First the point of Monte Rosa is kissed by the morning beams, blushes for a moment, and forthwith stands clear in the light. Then th Breithorn and the dome of Mu hab and the Matterhorn, and twenty oth grand mountains, embracing the di tant Jung Frau, receive ea h in i turn the gladdening rays, bask each for brief space, and then remain bathed i sunlight. Meanwhile, the valleys betwe lie down dark and dismal as death. Bu the light which has risen is the light morning; and these shadows are even now lessening, and we are sure they will soon altogether vanish. Such is the hopeful view I take of our world. "Darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness the people;" but God's light hath broken forth as the morning, and to them who sat in darkness a great light has risen. Already I see favored spots illuminated by it. Great Britain and her spreading colonies; and Prussia, extending her influence; and the United States, with her broad territory and her rapidly increasing population,—stand in the light; and I see, not twenty, but a hundred points of light, striking up in our scattered mission stations, —in old continents and secluded isles and barren deserts, according as God's grace and man's heaven-kindled love have favored them. And much as I was enraptured with that fine Alpine scene and shouted irrepressibly as I surveyed it, I am still more elevated, and I feel as if I could cry aloud for joy, when I hear of the light advancing from point to point, and penetrating deeper and deeper into the darkness which, we are sure, is at last to be dispelled, to allow our earth to stand clear in the light of the Son of Righteousness."

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CHERRY PECTORAL troches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co, of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no8:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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PITTSBURGH, March **30**, **1871**.

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LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH GAUNEE deceased, late of Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay. JOHN MOODY,

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mh11:6tw

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1871.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1871.

HOUSE.

The Deficiency Bill.

The question being on the amendment repealing the law which requires the meeting of each new Congress on the 4th of March,

Mr. LEONARD MYERS offered an amendment providing that the repeal shall not take effect until after the expiration of the Forty-third Congress.

Mr. COBURN argued against the repeal of the law. He hoped to see the day when men would cease to talk about co-ordinate branches of the government, as there was but one great power in the country, and that was the people, whose views were expressed through Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD attributed the proposed appeal to the desire of the Senate to be left alone to exercise the great powers which it had obtained and extended within the last few years, but he could not understand way the House should consent to ignore its own existence.

Mr. BANKS argued in favor of repeal and Mr. HOAR against.

Mr. COX spoke in favor of repeal and said that Congress did not do anything for the purpose of reducing taxation or reviving trade. The trade of the country was crippled and even the bonds of the government were failing in the market.

Mr. LYNCH asked Mr. COX whether the last Congress had not reduced taxation $80,000,000 and whether he, (Mr. Cox) had not voted against that.

Mr. COX replied that the reduction was only $80,000,000 and that it was all a sham, as it discriminated improperly against consumers.

Mr. SCOFIELD favored the repeal of the law and argued that the real question was whether it was better for Congress to meet at the commencement of

Warm Weather or Cold Weather.

Mr. BINGHAM replied to some of the arguments made in favor of repeal.

Mr. DAWES, speaking in favor of repeal, said that the present session was a mistake, and that they should have more to repent of than to boast of. If anything had occurred within the last few days to make the people forgive Congress for its discussions and wrangling, and for the deep wounds inflicted on the Republican party in the other end of the Capitol, the more dangerous because they were bleeding internally, it was that moderate counsel had found their utterance on legislation rather than extreme measures. It was only that moderation that saved the present session of Congress from being an unmitigated evil in the judgment of the people.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, replying to Mr. Dawes' remarks about moderate counsels having prevailed, said that that gentleman had got the measures a little differently worded from those which he proposed, but that they were not a bit more moderate.

The debate having closed, Mr. LEONARD MYERS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. LYNCH moved that the repeal shall not go into effect until after the Forty-fourth Congress, which was rejected—66 to 80.

Senate Amendments.

The Senate amendment repealing the law was then concurred in—99 to 98.

The SPEAKER having delayed some seconds in announcing that the ayes had it, explained that his hesitation was as to whether he should exercise the right which he had of voting and producing a tie, but that after consideration, he declined to exercise that right.

The Senate amendment appropriating $30,000 for the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Outrages in the Southern States was concurred in.

The Senate amendment appropriating $30,000 for a branch mint at Carson City was concurred in.

The Senate amendment appropriating $250,000 for the subsistence of the Arapahoes and other Indians was concurred in with an amendment reducing the amount to $200,000.

The Senate amendment appropriating $200,000 for more effectually securing life and property on the coast of New Jersey was concurred in, with an amendment to make it applicable also to the Long Island coast.

The Senate amendment appropriating $6,856 for the completion of the Court House at Desmoines, Iowa, was concurred in.

Without disposing of all the amendments, the House at 4:10 o'clock adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1871.

SENATE.

The debate on the pending order,

The Kuklux Bill.

was then proceeded with.

Mr. SCHURZ said the existence of bad local governments in some of the Southern States had to be admitted. It might have been prevented had the honest, intelligent men of the South protected the rights of the emancipated people, instead of driving them into the hands of unscrupulous men. The remedy now could not be found in penal statutes. Mr. Schurz went on to oppose those provisions of the bill which enlarged the National jurisdiction at the expense of local self governments, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and creating a constructive rebellion in order to invest the President with discretionay power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The laws were liable to dangerous abuse by partizan governments. He could not vote for the bill unless these provisions were stricken out, but would support a constitutional measure for the repression of outrages. The Democratic party could not give peace to Southern society, because it was overawed by the lawless element and controlled by a reactionary tendency. The Republican party in many of the Southern States was in its present condition equally unable to secure peace and order, because unless it got rid of dishonest leadership, it could not produce good government. But the Democratic party had a strong law and order-loving element in it, and the Republican party contained a numerous class of honest and independent men in favor of good government. These elements united would be strong enough to put down disorder

Without the Interference of National Authority.

The union of these elements now separated by party lines, could be facilitated by the removal of political disabilities now opposed from a sentimental point of view.

Defining his position as a liberal Republican, Mr. Schurz said he desired peace and good will, the removal of political disabilities, and the restoration of local self-government to the utmost extent compatible with the Constitution; the getting out of the way all war issues to make room for new questions. But the very first article of his creed was the firm maintenance of that settlement comprised in constitutional amendments guaranteeing equal rights to all men. He appealed to Republicans, while faithfully enforcing the constitutional laws, to set moral agencies to work which would be of more permanent effect than general statutes, and to refrain from legislation which, by creating

Arbitrary Powers.

might afford aid to some, but would be calculated to endanger the rights and liberties of all.

Mr. CASSERLY deprecated this proceeding as an unscrupulous attempt of the Republican party to maintain their domination in the South. The people there had accepted their situation and the American people were disposed to them kindly, but the Republican leaders in Congress were not the true representatives of the American settlement. Six years had elapsed since the war had closed, yet some of the Senators still cried "havoc." What Senator from the majority had uttered one word of kindness or magnanimity for the South? On the contrary they had only uttered contumely and execrations. He would extinguish the feuds of war and restore peace in the South.

The Irish Hatred of the English

was owing less to bad laws, than to cruel and better denunciation of the Irish people by the British statesmen. The Southern people felt the sting of these invectives and Senators now come here confessing that their harsh policy had failed. No Government, in dealing with a suppressed rebellion, had erred by too much clemency.

Mr. EDMUNDS closed the debate in a lengthy reply to the constitutional and other objections to the bill, which he reviewed in detail, quoting from the publications put forth at the time of the formation of the Constitution, and from various authorities upon the nature of the Government.

At four o'clock the Senate proceeded to

Vote Upon the Amendment to the Bill

reported from the Judiciary Committee.

The question was first taken upon the amendment to add to the provision making it a high crime to injure in person or property any United States officer in the performance of his duty, the words, "or while engaged therein."

The amendment was agreed to by ayes, 40; noes, 23.

The Republicans voting in the negative were: Messrs. Caldwell, Clayton, Logan, Schurz, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson and Wright.

Morton Tries the Whole Hog.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend the fourth section so as to give the President power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus until the end of the Forty-second Congress, or March 4th, 1873. Not agreed to—ayes, 23; nays, 42

The amendment extending the time within which the President may suspend the writ to the next regular session of Congress was agreed to—ayes, 44; nays, 17.

Messrs. Schurz, Tipton and Trumbull voted with the Democrats.

Mr. OSBORNE moved to strike out so much of the bill as repealed test oaths for jurors in United States Courts. Not agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an additional section assessing damages to persons and property in the localities in which the outrages are committed. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the fourth section, conferring upon the President discretionary power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Rejected—ayes 21; nays 42.

Messrs. Hill, Morrill, (Me.) Robertson, Schurz, Tipton, Trumbull, and Wright voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Various amendments, proposed by Mr. THURMAN and others on the Democratic side, were ruled down.

Sundry alterations, submitted by Mr. EDMUNDS, were adopted.

Mr. BLAIR moved as an amendment, to add the House amnesty bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS made the point of order that the amendment, not being germane to the bill, could not be received.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the amendment entirely germane and that it would do much to pacify the South.

During further discussion a difficulty was suggested that the amendment relieving disabilities, would require a two-thirds vote while a majority could pass the bill.

The amendment was finally withdrawn, Mr. ROBINSON giving notice that he would call up the subject of amnesty at the first opportunity.

Mr. BLAIR moved to modify Mr. Sherman's amendment so as to provide that in the assessment of damages upon a locality for outrages committed there, property shall not be taken unless it is proved that the owner participated in the outrages. Rejected.

The Odious Test Oath Still in Vogue.

Mr. MORTON renewed Mr. Osborne's amendment to strike out the clause respecting the test oath for United States jurors which was carried by ayes 34 nays 25. The effect is to continue the test oath as heretofore.

The Ku Klux Bill Almost a Law—Grant Made a Dictator.

The bill then passed—ayes 44, nays 19.

The vote was a party one except that Messrs. Hill, Robertson, Schurz, Tipton and Trumbull voted with the Democrats in the negative.

At 6:50 the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The Deficiency Bill.

Mr. DAWES appealed to the House to finish to-day, that it might go to the Conference Committee to-morrow, and that Congress might adjourn on Monday.

A Generous Appropriation.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for rebuilding the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Charleston, S. C., in consideration of the services rendered by the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy to the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the United States army during the bombardment of that city. He read a feeling appeal to the House in support of the amendment.

Mr. PLATTE, who had been one of the Union officers cared for by the Sisters of Mercy, made a like appeal.

The amendment was adopted unanimously.

Reissue of National Bank Notes.

The Senate amendment for the reissue of national bank notes was concurred in, with an amendment striking out the proviso which required the two sides of the notes to be printed by two different printing houses.

Mr. HOLMAN offered and advocated an amendment requiring banks to pay the expense of printing their own notes.

Mr. FARNSWORTH supported the proposition, and stated that the cost to the Treasury was $1,600,000, and there was no good reason why they should not pay that cost.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendment, and stated that the taxes paid in 1869 by the banks of the United States, State and National, was $18,358,126, being at the rate of 4½ per cent. on the entire capital.

Mr. KERR stated that the same report from which Mr. Garfield quoted showed that the National Banks after paying dividends for that same year, had laid by $130,000,000 of undistributed profits and surplus funds.

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. Holman's amendment, which is as follows:

Provided—That the expenses incurred and which shall become necessary in executing the provisions of this section shall be paid by the said banking association in proportion to their circulation, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, in addition to the tax now and heretofore imposed by law on such banking associations.

The amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 103; nays, 70.

Without disposing of the bill the House at five o'clock adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow, the clerk announcing a Democratic caucus for this evening.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1871.

SENATE.

A Disclaimer.

Mr. OSBORN made a personal explanation in reply to the affidavit of C. M. Hamilton, member of the last House of Representatives, published in a Washington journal, the *Capital*, accusing him of having attempted to bribe that gentleman with an offer of $20,000 for his vote and services on the Florida Railroad bill. The affidavit also charged him with having introduced in the Senate, a bill to grant land to the railroad, in which he was at the time a large stockholder. Various affidavits and correspondence were read by the Clerk at Mr. Osborn's suggestion, to show that the charges were purely malicious, that the only foundation for that charge of bribery was the overtures of Hamilton himself to secure a price for his vote, and that in a capital stock of ten million dollars Osborn has never held more than ten shares at $1,000 each.

Effort to Take Up the Amnesty Bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to take up his amendment as to the order of business so as to allow the House amnesty bill to be considered at this session. He stated in reply to Mr. Conkling that his purpose was if the motion prevailed, to call up the bill to-day for debate only.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that this being Saturday, the Senate was very thin, a number of Senators having left the city with the understanding that only executive business would be considered. He hoped the motion would be deferred until next week.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that he had given five days' previous notice of a motion and insisted upon a vote.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not think the Senate so thin as represented. It was the fullest Senate he had ever known on a Saturday. He hoped no friend of amnesty would now allow the subject to be postponed in that way. There were at this point some fifty Senators present.

Mr. WILSON thought the time had come to open the subject, and would so vote.

Mr. CHANDLER moved an executive session. Lost—16 to 25.

HOUSE.

The question on agreeing to the Senate amendents as to

The Re-issue of Bank Notes and Currency

was again taken up.

Mr. STOUGHTON moved an amendment to the amendment adopted yesterday on motion of Mr. Holman, providing that the proceeds of the tax on circulation be expended in defraying the cost of the reissue.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on agreeing to the Senate amendments as amended yesterday and was rejected—yeas, 86; nays, 87.

The Senate amendment appropriating $100,000 for additional buildings and the military depot at Leavenworth, Kansas, was after an argument by Mr. Lowe in favor and Messr. Dawes, Randall and McCormick against, rejected.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS moved to amend the Senate amendment which repeals the law for the meeting of each new Congress on the fourth of March, by adding providing that the repeal shall not take effect until fourth of March, 1881. Rejected.

The amendments having been all disposed of Mr. BINGHAM—

Moved to Lay the Bill on Table.

Mr. DAWES represented that to lay the bill on the table would be to prevent the payment of pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812; to prevent the Assistant Marshals getting their pay for taking the census; to prevent the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston from getting money to rebuild their orphan asylum, and to prevent the aged and indigent poor of Washington from receiving relief.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that it would do nothing of the kind, as there was nothing to prevent the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) from bringing in a new bill for such purpose.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that Mr. Dawes' statement showed the value of an extra session of Congress.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected—yeas 53, nays 125.

A conference on the disagreeing vote was then ordered.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER at half past three the Senate amendments to

The Ku Klux Bill

Were taken from the Speaker's table. Mr. Shellabarger said he would move to concur in all the amendments except the last two—the one in relation to the oath of jurors, and the other what is known as the Sherman amendment. As to these he would move non-concurrence, and ask for a Conference Committee.

Mr. WOOD saw no possible objection to the proposition. He was glad to hear that the gentleman (Mr. Shellabarger) would move to non-concur in those most obnoxious amendments.

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved the previous question on the amendments. Seconded.

Mr. COX remarked that he did not care to discuss the amendments. They might pass with the silence of death and the grave.

Mr. ELDRIDGE did not believe such amendments ought to pass without discussion.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The amendment extending the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus till the end of the next regular session of Congress instead of till June 1st, 1872, was rejected—86 yeas, 93 nays.

The amendment in relation to the oath of jurors was rejected without the yeas and nays.

The amendment known as the Sherman amendment, assessing damages on localities, was rejected—45 yeas, 37 nays.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, and Messrs. Shellabarger, Scofield and Kerr were appointed.

The House at 4:45 o'clock adjourned.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The *Picayune* publishes a communication from the Chief State Engineer and City Surveyor, showing that the Mississippi River, instead of being two feet, as supposed, is only two inches below the higher marks of 1862. Uneasiness is felt regarding the levee. The breaking at the Villiere plantation, below the city, is under control. The weak points elsewhere are being strengthened.

LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 14, 1871.

SENATE.

Beginning of the End.

The first two hours were spent in unimportant and dilatory proceedings.

Mr. PURMAN pronounced the attack upon him in the Greensburg *Herald*, blaming him for delaying the passage of the Ligonier Valley railroad, as unfounded by truth.

Contradictory motions for an afternoon session and adjournment till Tuesday involved a partizan discussion on apportionment. The discussion became bitter and evinced the Democratic determination to stand by their claims on the apportionment bill at all hazards.

Mr. DAVIS led the Democrats and the motion for an afternoon session prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was fixed because there was a prospect of a compromise in the Committee of Conference on Apportionment, but no result having been reached, the Senate in half an hour adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Pittsburgh Public Park Bill Reported

The Judiciary Local Committee reported Mr. ROBB'S bill relating to a public park in Pittsburgh, largely amended. This bill provides that Councils may direct the purchase of six hundred acres and pass ordinances regulating the same. No payment shall be made nor bonds issued on account of any contract for the purchase of land, nor contract finally concluded until the question shall have been submitted to the citizens of Pittsburgh at a special election at such time as Councils may direct, and if the majority shall vote "no," then no further action shall be taken. The District Court may appoint three non-residents and non-property holders for appraisement in the case of disagreement between the city and property owners, whose decision shall be final. Any part of this ground may be sold afterwards if not needed for redemption of bonds. Councils may issue bonds in five hundred thousand dollars at seven per cent.

The Dead Lock Begins.

Considerable personal and party feeling was engendered by a motion of Mr. STRANG to change the rule so as to allow bills on the second and third reading to be called up any time after Monday, which led to a discussion on the Dead Lock with reflections on the Senate and the development of party policy, as indicated in the Republican caucus last night. The Democrats voted against suspending the orders for Mr. Strang's motion, and it failed for the want of two thirds.

The House then, after an hour's session, adjourned by a strict party vote, the Republicans voting aye.

The House meets again to-morrow morning, when the Republicans will put in force their caucus decision to exclude, by resolution, the consideration of any new bills after Monday. S.

HARRISBURG, April 14.

The Conference Committee.

Another meeting of the Conference Committee on apportionment, was held to-night, with no agreement. It will meet again early to-morrow morning.

HARRISBURG, April 15.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and on motion of Senator RANDALL immediately

Adjourned Till Tuesday

evening, there being no prospect of agreement in the Apportionment Committee.

Nothing was done but the call of yeas and nays on Mr. Randall's motion.

HOUSE.

The Dead Lock Still Tighter.

The whole morning session of the House was occupied in a partisan discussion originating in the renewal of Mr. STRANG'S motion of yesterday, in accordance with the Republican policy, that bills on the second and third reading might be considered at any time—bills already discussed and which demands settlement—the Republicans being ready to adjourn finally.

Charges and countercharges of negligence of legislation by both branches of the Legislature were made, the discussion becoming very bitter and personal.

Mr STRANG subsequently changed his motion so as to make it apply only to Wednesday and Thursday afternoon sessions.

Mr. KERR, of Allegheny, moved to further amend by confining this proposed new rule to bills introduced prior to April 15th, which was agreed to; and Mr. Strang's motion as modified by Mr. Kerr was agreed to by a party majority, but not receiving a two-third vote it fell, being a proposed change of established rule.

Mr. BEARDSLEE, Republican, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The usual time for final adjournment of the Legislature has now fully passed, and the important work of the session, so far as this House is concerned, has already been acted upon and being extremely anxious to arrive at a final adjournment of this body at the earliest practical moment, and also all matters now pending in this House or in the co-ordinate branch of the government be wisely and fully acted upon and disposed of, and in order to fix the limit for the introduction of bills of a private nature and obviate the necessity for hasty and inconsiderate action during the closing hours, thus rendering calm and careful consideration of public measures an impossibility; therefore,

Resolved, That from and after the close of the evening session, Monday, April 17th, no private bills thereafter introduced into either branch of the Legislature, shall be considered and passed by this House.

Mr. BOILEAU (Democrat) moved to amend by including public bills. Disagreed to. Less than two-thirds voting for the resolution it fell.

Mr. SHURLOCK offered a resolution to the effect that the House will be ready to adjourn finally on the 27th inst., and that the clerk of the House be instructed to inform the Senate of that fact.

Pending the consideration of this resolution the House adjourned until Monday evening.

MEMPHIS.

A Treble Murderer Captured—Fatal Casuality From Careless Handling of Firearms.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Captain Athey arrested Levi Farrington alias John Hastings on the levee this afternoon, who killed John Jones in Oregon county, Missouri, last October, and shortly afterwards murdered a man in Shelbyville, Tennessee, and a few days since another in Jacksonport, Arkansas. He was committed to jail this afternoon.

Mollie Costello, aged twelve years, daughter of Fierr Costello, residing in Caroline street, while playing with an old pistol let it drop causing it to be discharged. The ball struck her in the forehead killing her instantly.

REDS TRIUMPH.

VERSAILLES REPULSED EVERYWHERE

[Special to N. Y. World.]

FRANCE.

Reported Communist Successes.

PARIS, April 16.—Desperate fighting, resulting in victories for the Commune, is reported. Five consecutive attacks were made upon Fort Vanvres, and repulsed with great slaughter. The losses of the government troops were dreadful. At Neuilly the combat was fierce, but the Communists gain ground steadily. Their hopes are now raised to the highest pitch.

The Socialist Republicans are making great efforts to secure the return of their candidates.

The delegates of the Commune to Versailles have returned with Thiers' conditions, which have rendered the Insurgents very violent.

Rochefort demands that Vinoy, Galliepel, Favre, Picard, and MacMahon should be brought chained in couples to the Champs Elysees, where the relatives of the Nationals killed, should be allowed to do what they pleased with them.

It has been decided not to demolish the column in the Place Vendome, but to displace the statue on its apex.

Paris Meteorized With Fire.

PARIS, April 15.—Yesterday shells fel in the Avenue Wagram also many rifle bullets. Tradesmen in the Avenue des Tenns have been wounded and a general exodus from that quarter of the city is taking place. Crowds are demanding their passports to leave Paris, now that the price is reduced to a franc. Hundreds are disappointed. The streets leading from Porte Maillot are in ruin. Issy and Vanvres are firing small bombs which splinter in thirty pieces and are terribly destructive.

A terrible cannonade was kept up all last night.

The attack of the Government troops has been everywhere repulsed. The cannonade and fusilade will be resumed this afternoon.

It is said that Fort Issy was destroyed, otherwise the result of the three days cannonade has been insignificant.

The *Cloche* deplores the Commune's inflexibility.

The Government troops have hitherto made no serious attack.

The Central Committee are still at variance with the Commune.

Gen. Dombrowski a Vigorous Disciplinarian.

PARIS, April 25.—The Communists report that Fort D' Issy repulsed the assaults by the Versailists on Friday and Saturday, with severe losses to the assailants. General Dombrowski attacked the Government forces at Neuilly, and, it is claimed, took four hundred prisoners. The engagement continued throughout the night. The batteries on the hill of Trocadero have opened fire on Mont Valerien, which replies with vigor. General Dombrowski enforces strict discipline among the National Guards, and is doing much to render all the branches of the military service more efficient.

Versaillist Denial of Insurgent Success.

LONDON, April 16—Evening.—Dispatches from Versailles deny that the Insurgents took four hundred prisoners yesterday, and declare that no important military events have taken place. They say the Insurgents in the forts waste their ammunition by firing at night to no purpose. On Saturday night, though they kept up a continual cannonade, only one Versaillist was wounded.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

Operations of the Commune.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Paris telegraphs on Saturday night: A powerful barricade has been began at the place Vendome, a twelve pounder is already mounted. The barricades on the Rue Castiglione have been strengthened.

The state carriages of Prince Murat and Marshal Canrobert have been seized. The Cure of St. Roche has been arrested.

Yesterday a delegate of the Commune took an inventory of all the objects of value in one of the most fashionable churches in Paris.

Most of the soldiers and gens d'armes on the Island of Grand Jotte escaped. One hundred are only prisoners now.

The National Guard yesterday advaned from Bois des Colombes along the Seine to Hauterrine, intending to take the troops at Courbevoise in the rear. They were met near Colombes and forced to retreat, with the loss of many prisoners. The regulars still hold the bridge of Neuilly. Valerien replies to the Paris batteries, and has sent shells into Passy and Anteuill.

The Prussians have occupied Stouen, near St. Denis, in the Quartier du Triomphe.

A number of manufacturers have been arrested by order of the Commune, and their manufactories elosed in order to force the workmen to join the National Guard.

The price of fresh meat has been doubled, and preserved meat is difficult to obtain.

A well known American banker has offered to purchase the Column in Place Vendome, and to transport it to Central Park.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

St. Peter's Catholic Church, Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, an immense concourse of people assembled at Ohio street and Sherman avenue, Allegheny, to participate in the services connected with the laying of the corner stone of St. Peter's Catholic Church. Long before the hour designated the streets anh doorways, house tops, and every available spot along Ohio street leading to the Church were thronged with dense crowds awaiting the arrival of the different musical bands and delegations from various societies. The city delegations assembled at the Cathedral and marched over the Hand Street Bridge to St. Peter's Church, Anderson street, where the various Societies from the two cities and suburbs assembled. When the delegations all arrived they marched up Washington street, and came around by Ohio street, in the following order:

CHIEF MARSHAL—William H. Reel.

1. Ancient Order of Hibernians—Numbering two hundred and fifty members, with green silk sashes and accompanied by the Iron City Brass Band.
2. St. Josephs Brotherhood, a temperance society attached to the Cathedral, turned out with one hundred members.
3. St. Bridget's Library Association turned out with forty members, and was accompanied by the "St. Bridgets Silver Cornet Band."
4. St. Josephs Brotherhood from Sharpsburgh turned out with seventy-five members with blue velvet sashes, and were accompanied by the Etna Brass Band.
5. St. Aloysious' Association, of St. Philomena's Church, turned out with one hundred and fifty members, with handsome red sashes, and accompanied by a brass band.
6. St. John's Beneficial Society, of Birmingham, turned out with one hundred members, with green sashes, accompanied by the Washington Cornet Band.
7. Ancient Order of Hibernians, from the South Side, seventy-five members, with handsome green sashes.
8. St. James' Society, from Temperanceville, turned out with seventy-five members, wearing handsome red sashes with star and silver crosses.
9. St. Josephs Society, from Manchester, turned out with one hundred members with handsome blue scarfs.
10. St. Joseph's Brotherhood, from St. Marys church, Lawrenceville, turned out eighty-five members, preceded by a Brass Band, Flag and handsome Banner.
11. St. Patrick's Beneficial Society turned out two hundred strong. They were accompanied by St. Patrick's Coronet Band, and carried a beautiful banner with the inscription: "We visit our sick and bury our dead."
12. St. Vincents Society turned out with seventy-five members with handsome red regalia.
13. The Young Men's Sodality turned out with eighty members and presented a fine appearance.
14. The St. Peter's Beneficial Society of Allegheny turned out with one hundred and fifty members with red regalia, and preceded by the magnificent St. Cecilia's Cornet Band, presented a fine appearance.

Next in order followed several carriages containing the bishop and a number of clergymen. They proceeded to the rear end of the church where a large platform was erected on which were St. Cecilia's band, and delegations from the various societies.

The bishop was dressed in mitre, cope, &c., and was surrounded by eighteen clergymen dressed in cossack and surplice. After the band ceased playing the bishop advanced to the platform and addressing the assembled thousands said:

"My beloved friends, I congratulate you on the building of your new church which we have met to dedicate to the worship of the living God. The Great Architect of all, Who is the corner stone of our religion, the "pillar and ground of truth;" when He came down from Heaven, sent His apostles to preach the Gospel to every creature, and to establish His church throughout the whole world. Among them all He selected one who was to be the rock upon which to build the glorious edifice, which was to last to the end of time. To Peter and his successors He gave this commission. This was the great moral building of his church. But in order to carry out the design, it was necessary to have material buildings or churches where his chiidren might worship. They were necessary to bring his children into communion with their divine creator. Every church we build is the carrying out of this grand design, of which Crist himself is the corner stone. The first corner stone is Christ himself. The idea of a church in the Catholic mind is something which is greatly misunderstood. We do not look on our churches as buildings merely for accommodation. Our churches like our faith has a more sublime meaning. Truly we may say with Jacob, "This is the House of God." Here is to be erected an altar to offer the clean sacrifice, without which there is no church. And it is th mission of the Catholic Church to perpetuate that sacrifice which was inaugurated on Calvary. Here the Divine Lamb will be daily immolated and the prophecy of Malachi fulfilled: "From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, a clean oblation shall be offered." Hence the love and enthusiasm which throbs in every Catholic's heart, when a new church is to be dedicated. He knows its full force and meaning; he knows that here he can find mercy and forgiveness from an offended Deity, and consolation for all his griefs and sorrows. It is in the church that we are baptized and made children of God; it is in the church that we are confirmed and made valiant soldiers of Christ; it is there that we partake of the life-giving sacrifice according to his words: "Unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, you shall not have life in you." Here daily shall be offered this sacrifice of the New Law for the well being of all who shall here worship. Hence the interest we feel in laying the foundations of new churches. It is here that Catholics receive the sacrament of marriage made holy by Him who turned the water into wine at the wedding feast of Cana in Galliee. And when the time of departure draws near, the same church offers us her spiritual consolations. Thus it is that the Catholic Church is so worthy of our love. This is the cause of the immense assemblage which is before me. We are all made partakers in the good work. Let us show by the purity of our lives, and the sincerity of our faith that we not only have the true faith but practice it. If you do this you will be made partakers of the Glory of His Heavenly Kingdom for ever and ever, Amen."

The Bishop then descended into the basement of the building where a large cross was erected which was sprinkled with holy water, and the divine blessing invoked on the undertaking. The Bishop and priests then filed along Sherman avenue to the front of the building where the corner stone had been prepared. An aperture of twelve by eighteen inches was cut in the stone in which was placed by the Bishop a copper box containing the names of the President of the United States, Gov. Geary, Mayor Brush, Bishop Domenec, the day and year of the corner stone laying, the pastors of the Church, Revs. Phelan and Cosgrove, specimens of coins and currency, and copies of the Pittsburgh POST, *Dispatch*, *Commercial*, *Gazette*, &c. The Bishop then marked with a trowel all the sides of the stone in the form of a cross. Mortar was then spread on the stone, and the cap stone let down with a small derrick. The Bishop then touched the cap stone with a mallet, and invoked the blessings of the Almighty on the undertaking, the clergy meantime chanting the Litany. The ceremony concluded, the Bishop and clergy returned to the Church and marched around it, blessing the walls and chanting appropriate hymns. This done, they ascended to the platform, where the Bishop and clergy chanted aloud the *Miserere*. The assemblage then knelt down, while the Bishop, making the sign of the cross, invoked the blessings of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost on the vast assemblage and on the new Church. This ended the august ceremony. A collection was then taken up, after which the vast assemblage slowly dispersed.

Ministers' Salaries.

The action of the Presbyterian meeting on Saturdry, in raising the salaries of their ministers in future to a minimum of $1,000, is a move in the right direction. Touching this subject, the Rev. T. De Witt Tallmage, an eminent divine of New York city says of those ministers who are forced to live on $1,000 a year;

"Why," he says, "do not the trustees and elders take a mallet or an axe, and with one blow put him (the minister) out of his misery?"

The reverend writer is of opinion that the lack of fire and unction which is complained of as characterizing the preacher of the period is due to the lack of beefsteak on the table. The eloquence of Paul he attributes to the abundance of fish along the sea of Gallilee.

Rev. Talmage insists that phosphates are necessaoy for the brain and nitrates for the muscles, and hence insists that "prayer cannot do the work of beefsteaks."

Myers, Schoyer & Co.,

No 145 Wood street, all kinds of blank books and stationery.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A TRIGAMIST TRAPPED.

Moving to Indiana Dispensed with A Carpenter Marries three Wives Complicated Joiner Work.

A few days ago a fair daughter of eve, named Lavinia Egy, called on Mayor Callow and made an information against her husband David Egy, for desertion. The police heard that their man, who is a boss-carpenter, was working on Mount Washington, to which place Officer Weir was at once dispatched with a warrant for his arrest. Arriving at the place designated, the officer inquired of one of the workmen which of the several men at work was Egy. The one pointed out was immediately arrested and conveyed to the lock-up, and at a hearing in the evening it was discovered that the officer had captured the wrong party. It was Egy with whom he had spoken on Mount Washington, and that individual suspecting that his liberty was to be curtailed, directed him to one of the carpenters. On being confronted with the prosecutrix this state of the case appeared, Mrs. Lavinia denying that she had ever seen the man before her, and he declaring that no moderate amount of money could persuade him to enter into the joys matrimonial. The mayor decided to send the prisoner with Chief Clark to hunt up the right man, giving the chief instructions that if he couldn't be found to return the "wrong man" to the lock-up for future disposition. The second journey was successful, however, and Egy was lodged in a cell to await a hearing.

Mrs. Lavinia Egy, who appears to be No. 2 of that name, stated when she made her information, that about three years ago she lived in Columbiana county, Ohio, and while staying with some friends at Salem, in that State, made the acquaintance of the accused, who married her. Subsequently they came to Allegheny, where they settled on Spring Garden avenue. She avers that after they had lived there a short time, her husband left her, and has since refused to contribute to her support. She furthermore stated that she had been given information to the effect that he was married to another woman before he met her.

A letter corroborative of this statement, addressed to a friend of the prosecutrix by Mrs. Susan Egy, in February, 1868, was brought forth. This epistle is well written, and in other respects gives evidence that the writer is an intelligent brave woman. There is a total lack of the complaints that a woman would be supposed to make when situated as the first Mrs. Egy is. It appears that the defendant married her several years ago and had children by her, which he left with their mother to support, only sending her about fourteen dollars in four years. She lived the best she could under the circumstances; sending her children to her mother's house for safe-keeping, and going out to work as a domestic to support them.

At the hearing another wife of this much married individual came to light, making number three. This one was a Miss Egan, and is from the same county in Ohio that numbers one and two are from. She is a young woman of eighteen or twenty years, and quite pretty. She says she has been married to the accused for two years past, but her certificate is dated January, 1871. She does not believe that Egy has been playing her faise, and avers she will not until she sees the other certificates.

The Mayor is in correspondence with number one, and the probability is she will come on to make the occasion, already pretty warm for Egy, still hotter.

The excitement in the office between the principal actors was great, as may be supposed. Mrs. Egy number two charged number three with the crime of adultery, but the complaint was withdrawn by advice of the mayor who desired to have her aid in prosecuting the defendant on the charge of desertion, trigamy and adultry brough by Mrs. Lavinia Espy. The evidence was so clear in substantiation of all the informations, thst bail in $3,000 was demanded, and in default the prisoner was committed to jail for trial.

Bills Pending Before the Legislature.

Among our last batch of printed bills from Harrisburg, we have the following, which are of interest to some of our people:

THE FIFTH AVENUE BRIDGE.

The bill names as incorporators: Messrs. Charles H. Armstrong, Joseph Walton, James McGinnis, E. P. Jones, Henry Lloyd, George Black, John M. Miller, Jas. Blackmore, D. P. Estep, Isidore Coblens, August Ammon, Jas. H. Hopkins, Samuel McElhenny, W. H. McClelland, D. A. Hutchinson, John Flinn, R. G. Herron, John M. Hoch, Max Moorhead, Thomas Neeley, H. W. Oliver, Jas. A. Toner, F. Schroder, James J. Ricketts, P. O'Brien, Jas. M. Taylor, Robert Dickson, Joseph Marshall, Geo. W. Wilson, John P. Heisel and W. J. Lewis, who are authorized to construct a bridge over the Monongahela river, at any practicable point on Bluff street, between Van Braam and Brady streets, to the borough of Birmingham or East Birmingham; *Provided*, That the erection of said bridge shall not obstruct the navigation of said river, so as to endanger the passage of rafts, steamboats or other water crafts, and that the piers shall not be so placed as to interfere with tow boats proceeding out with their tows made up, and shall be constructed in such manner as meet the requisitions of the law in regard to the obstructions of navigation.

The capital stock shall be three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine.

The company may contract with the owners of any land for the purchase of so much as shall be necessary for completing said bridge; but in case they cannot agree then it shall and may be lawful to apply to the Court of Common Pleas, who are authorized to appoint three disinterested persons, who, after being duly sworn or affirmed faithfully to perform the duties enjoined shall proceed to view the said lands necessary for completing the said bridge.

The company is empowered to enter on lands near where the bridge is to be built, and cut and carry away timber, dig gravel, quarry stone, or gather sand, necessary for building; also to enter thereon with wagons and carts, to take and carry off any material necessary, doing as little damage as possible and making amends for damages or giving security for the same, and if the parties cannot agree upon the amount, said damages shall be assessed as road damages are now by law assessed, the said president and managers shall pay such damages with costs, and in case of refusal, the Court shall enforce payment by execution.

The remaining sections refer to the organization of the company, and provide that as soon as fifty thousand dollars is subscribed and ten per cent paid, the business shall commence.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE MONONGAHELA AT SMITHFIELD STREET—A SUPPLEMENT

The company ask for power to build a new bridge, to repair and raise the existing piers, provided the new floor and roadway shall be fifteen feet above the present one; that in the construction of the new bridge but four piers shall be used. The company also asks to increase its capital stock to an amount not exceeding the sum of five hundred thousand dollars by the issue of new shares of twenty-five dollars each. The proceeds to be applied to the expense of erecting said new bridge. The rates established for every foot passenger, one cent; carriages and other wheeled vehicles, five cents; cattle, three cents. Females and children free. It shall be lawful to purchase from the owner or owners of any such land, so much thereof as shall be requisite for the purpose or purposes aforesaid, at such price as may be agreed upon between them and the Board of Managers of said company, but in case they cannot agree, then it shall and may be lawful for said company to proceed with the erection of their works, and for this purpose to enter upon and occupy such land as they may need, the courts to settle the compensation.

LEGAL JOKING.

"Queer" Termination of a "Queer" Case.

The case of Burns the alleged counterfeiter who was sent to jail on Tuesday last was called up yesterday afternoon before U. S. Commissioner McCandless, when the whole transaction turned out to be a second edition of the "Moon Hoax." The entire crew of the "Coal Valley" were present, ready to testify in the case of the prisoner, James Burns, who was accused on oath of the woman Evans, with having in his possession fifteen thousand dollars in counterfeit money. U. S. District Attorney Swoope was there, and also was Mr. Large, the prisoners counsel. The testimony of Wm. Stowe, an officer of the Coal Valley, was heard, and it settled the whole business. The witness said that Johnson, alias Rigley or Briggs, was a passenger on the boat; that the chambermaid had conceived a dislike for him; that she raised the report that Briggs was trying to rob the safe; that Briggs, in a joke, set her on Burns, by telling her the counterfeit story, and that was the way in which the thing occurred.

Mr. Swope and the Commissioner at once said there was no use in proceeding further. The prisoner was then discharged.

Insane Freaks.

Yesterday morning Mr. George Beckert, a resident of Reserve township, appeared before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, and lodged an information charging James McGurk with surety of the peace. It appeared that McGurk had been an inmate of Dixmont Hospital, but about six months since he was either discharged from that institution or removed by his friends. He seems to have remained comparatively quiet until within a day or two past, when he became rather violent in his actions. Yesterday he armed himself with a pitchfork and assaulted M. Beckert, but fortunately the latter escaped injury, and with the assistance of some neighbors succeeded in obtaining possession of the dangerous weapon Subsequently McGurk secured a huge butcher knife and for a time created the greatest excitement among those within his reach. It was found necessary to disable the unfortunate man before the knife could be taken from him. A warrant was issued, and it is probable that McGurk will be returned to Dixmount.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ON the night of the 4th, says the Greensburg Democrat the store of D. D. Lloyd of North Washington was robbed of some $98 in money and $40 in goods. An entrance was effected by means of false keys.

REV. W. W. MOORHEAD has accepted the call extended to him by the Presbyterian congregation of Greensburg, to become their pastor.

THE Clerk of Erie refuses to vacate his office, claiming that his successor is ineligible.

THEY celebrated the egg season last week in New Castle by shying showers of them at an itinerant peddler.

A LITTLE child of Mr. John Ross, of Titusville, was drowned in a barrel of water last week.

THEY record two gasoline accidents, quite serious in their nature, in Monongahela City, during the past week.

A MAN named William Hoar, was killed on Saturday, the 8th inst., in North Union township, Fayette county, by another named George Cassidy, during a fist fight.

THE Carlisle *Volunteer* thus speaks of the grain prospect in that region. The appearance of the wheat and rye fields in this county was never more promising, and judging from present indications we cannot fail to have abundant crops. With reasonable supplies of rain, and no intervening blight to disappoint our expectations, our most earnest hopes will be realized.

THERE was an incendiary fire in Newburg on the 10th inst., which destroyed six stables and partially destroyed four dwelling houses. Loss $4,700, partly insured. On the Saturday night previous several stables in Orrstown were fired.

WE clip from the William sport *Standard* On Thursday evening last, John F. Renn of Liberty township, Tioga county, late of Jackson township, Lycoming county, was brought into the prison of this city, on a warrant of commitment from Justice Bastian. The prisoner is charged on oath by Jacob Weaver for the murder of William Spencer, between Trout Run and the top of Laurel Hill, some time in the month of May, 1863.

BURNED stables, &c., are in order just now. The Allentown *Democrat* records the burning of a large barn belonging to Mr. Fenstermacher, and several stables and other buildings adjoining. Loss $6,500, mostly insured. It was the work of an incendiary.

The *Friendsblat* Allentown chronicles two recent cases in which children were declared to be bewitched by their families, who summoned the witch doctor of the neighborhood to break the spell and exorcise the evil spirit. In this they succeeded! On the Lehigh Mountains there is sorceress who can change herself into a cat! She is hired to come and place magic signs on the doors of stables so that the cattle shall not be bewitched, etc. It seems almost incredible that such superstisions should prevail in this age and country.

A MAN employed at the Coplay Cement Company named John Fadden, was run over and instantly killed by the down furnace train on Friday of last week, at Coplay. His head was completely severed from the body.

The Sheriff of Crawford county brought some convicts to the Western Penitentiary last week and, two bhys to the House of Refuge.

TO CURE a cough, cold or sore throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

OHIO NEWS.

THERE are said to be eighteen boxes of nitro-glycerine on the bottom of the river near Steubenville, and steamboat men are warned not to stir them up.

THE primary election, by popular vote, for the nomination of county officers for Franklin County, will be held on Saturday, May 20th.

TWO decisions of general interest were made by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the 28th of March. 1st That Municipal Councils had the power, under the State constitution, to pass ordinance forbidding houses for the sale of wine, beer and porter; and, 2d, that County Auditors are entitled to compensation for services under the School laws, in addition to that provided by the Fee bill.

The Department Store.

During our yesterday's stroll for items we happened in at No. 59 Fifth avenue. It might have been that we wished a box of collars, a fine-tooth comb, or an umbrella, all of which we were in need of—at all events we were at this popular place where a great deal or everything can be purchased for a very small amount of cash. As we said before, we were there, and as usual found many new additions to Mr. Evans' large assortment, the most noticeable was his accommodation and stock, made necessary by an increasing wholesale jewelry trade. We were told by Mr. E. that he had no cause to regret having introduced his department plan to our citizens. One year has now passed since his opening—and what then was considered an experiment has now resulted in a fixed institution. The department plan (that of placing all articles of merchandise in separate priced apartments) is nothing more or less than a genuine and strictly one-price system of selling goods, with an additional advantage of having the price of every article always in view. Customers in the department store need have no fears of paying more than their neighbors for such articles of use and ornament as they may want, or that they ae being subjected to the innumerable 'ricks of the trade," by the bantering or so-called jewing process.

Constant additions are being made to Mr. Evans' large stock, and the leading prices are 10c, 25c, 75c, $1,00 and $2,00, though there are higher grades, with corresponding prices. Every article of merchandise at the department store was selected with a view to give more for the money than can easily be had elsewhere. By all means visit the department store. Masonic-hall building.

Medical.

Dr. Griffith, of the "London Medical Institution," 145 Fifth avenue, corner of Wylie street, advertises to treat all chronic diseases with success. He may be consulted free of charge. See his card in another column.

All Ladies Know

That men do not like a rough-skinned woman, or or one with freckles, tan and pimples. Nature's remedy for these mortifying blemishes, as well as for Moth-patches and ring-marks, is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It gives to the complexion that smooth transparent and marble purity which bespeaks refinement, excites admiration, and is woman's chief attraction. This is what the Balm will do, and so gradual and naturally, that its use cannot be detected. Then add a luxuriant head of hair, by using the best and most popular Hair Dressing and Restorer in the world—Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon—and your friends will hardly know you. These articles are sold by all Druggists. ap22:ltw

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	110½
United States 6s, 1881	116½
United States 5-20s, 1862	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	113½
United States 5-20s, 1865	113⅝
United States 10-40s	109⅝
6-20s, January and July, 1865	112½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅜
Union Pacific Road	85
Central Pacific Railroad	97
Cy. Pa cifics	115¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, April 20, 1871.

REMARKS.—As we write there are strong indications of rain, which farmers inform us is greatly needed, in order to facilitate the growth of pasture and the grain crop. We have nothing new with regard to the general features of the market, which has been uniform in prices for some days. Business is very lively and the leading jobbing houses and dealers generally have their hands full. The fact that Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers sell goods just as cheap as they can be had in the eastern cities induces western retail dealers to make their purchases here rather than spend their time and money by going to Philadelphia or New York. Stocks of all descriptions are held in large supply, to which daily accessions are made. The principal business streets present an animated appearance, loading and unloading packages being the order from morn tid night.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last issue:

Flour, bbls	498
Cheese, lbs	79
Wheat, sks	1,362
Rye, sks	160
Butter, pkgs	69
Dried beef, tcs	90
Apples, bbls	164
Corn, sks	610
Barley, sks	210
Oats, sks	406
Bacon, tcs	10

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

POTATOES—The market contains a good supply, with liberal receipts and a fair jobbing demand; prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of round lots of peachblows at $1 15@1 18; store lots, $1 25@1 30 per bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady, but hardly so firm; the leading houses have an ample supply on hand, and are doing a fair jobbing business at the following: Shoulders, plain, 8¾@9c; sugar cured, 10@10½c; sides, ribbed, 9½@10c; clear do, 11½@12c; sugar cured hams, plain, 15@15½c; canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, 15c; canvassed, 16c; dried beef, 16¾@19c. Lard—prime kettle rendered, 12¾@12¾c in tierces; 13¼@13½c in buckets and tubs; country lard, 11@12c. Mess pork, $20 50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—In good supply; we note sales of Tennessee at 8½@9c per lb.

PEAS—Are in fair supply, with sales at $1 75 per bushel.

POSTS—We note sales of red cedar at 40@50c each.

HAY—The market was dull but no lower; we can report sales of baled on the landing at 14@16 per ton; sales of wagon lots at $14@16@18 per ton.

APPLES—The market was a firm one with a good trade demand; holders of choice lots can do just as they please; we can report sales at the following: choice russets $6@6 25@6 50 per bbl; fair to medium lots sold at $4@5 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Continues in liberal supply; we note sales of good quality at 70@75c per gallon.

BROOM CORN—We have no alterations to note; regular sales were reported of good green at 6c; red 5c per lb.

BUTTER—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; the principal enquiry was for the better grades for home consumption; sales of good to prime lots at 30@33c; choice, nicely put up, 35c; common and inferior grades were dull; prices being very uncertain we omit them.

BEANS—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers appear shy, taking hold very sparingly; small sales were made at $1 50, 1 75@2 per bushel.

BEES WAX steady and unchanged, selling at 28@30c per lb.

CANNED FRUITS—the tendency is downward; we note prices at the following figures: Corn, Winslow's, $2 75@3 00 per dozen; Peaches (3 lb cans), $3 75 per dozen; (2 lb cans), $2 50 per dozen; Tomatoes $2 60@2 75 per dozen; Blackberries, $3 00.

CHEESE—The market was very firm with light stocks to operate with. New York Goshen sold readily at 18@18½c; Ohio cheese is scarce and wouls sell readily.

CARBON OIL—We have no change to notice; the demand was moderate, and sales were of a similar description. Standard brands sold at 21½ to the trade in a small way. The usual advance was obtained.

CORN MEAL—Market dull; prices no lower; we note sales of prime yellow at 90c per bushel.

CANDLES—In ample supply; we note regular sales at mould 12c, Star 19c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—The season is drawing to close; we note sales of small lots at $12 00, $14 00@$16 00 per bbl.

EGGS—The receipts were liberal and so was the demand. At the present prices Eggs are fully as cheap as meat and a good deal more convenient. 14c per dozen is not an extravagant price; we think prices have touched bottom, the next movement will be upward.

FLOUR—The market continues steady with a good trade demand; prices have undergone no change. The leading houses have a fair stock on hand; they contend that prices are low and refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. The demand for some time past was entirely local; we note sales of standard brands of western flour as follows: Red winter $6 75@7 00; spring wheat $7 75@7 00; red wheat $7 25@7 50; choice Minnesota $7 75. Rye flour steady with sales at $5 00@5 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was firm with a regular trade demand; holders are not disposed to make any concessions; we are noted sales at the following: Wheat, red winter, $1 40@1 45; white, $1 50@1 55@1 55 per bushel; only choice lots command the figures we have named. Oats—the demand keeps pace with the supply; current sales from wharf and depot at 55@56c; store, in a small way at 60@61c. Corn attracts but little attention and previous prices were fully maintained at 68c for mixed car; 70c for shelled; 72@73c for prime yellow; store lots at 75c. Rye in good demand with light offerings; we note sales on arrivals at $1 05@1 06 per bushel.

LARD OIL—Market steady but not active; sales of No 1 at $1 05@1 06; No 2, 70c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, DAILY POST, THURSDAY, April 20, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new to furnish our readers in regard to oil. The market was very dull and prices uncertain. This, however, is nothing new, and has been the situation for some time.

CRUDE.

We did not hear of any transactions. The nominal figures for the various deliveries, new spot, 10¾; @10½c; seller's option till July, 10¾c; buyer's option till July, 11c; seller's option all year, 10¼c; buyer's option all year, 12¼c.

REFINED.

In a word the market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition; dealers are wide apart in their views in regard to the value of oil. The asking rates were spot, 22¾c; April, 22½c; May, 23¼c; June, 24c; July, 24¼@24½c; buyer's option till July, 24½c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 19.—The *Courier* says: The market to-day showed by the increased volume of transactions more vitality than for some time past, though it is yet quiet. The dealings were largely in futures; aside from those, the prices are nearly the same as yesterday, the course being downward. If any change there was, it was shown more in the readiness of sellers to accept the views of buyers than in any real decline in prices.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The market is weak. Standard white, 22¾c; crude, 12½c; cases, 26½c. Futures—April, 25½c; May, 23¼c; June, 24c; July, 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—12:00 M.—Crude, 12¾c. Refined—April, 22¾c bid; May, 22¾c asked. May, 23c bid; June and July, 24c; July, 24¼c.

TITUSVILLE, April 19.—The market is quiet and dull; nothing doing. We quote at about $3 85 on upper creek.

OIL CITY, April 19.—The market is dull. Oil of 47 gravity is held at $3 90 on the lower creek, and some at $4 10 at Oil City.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 19.—12 M.—Market dull. Nothing doing, and prices declining. We quote at about $3 90.

ROUSEVILLE, April 19.—Market quiet; nothing doing. Offering $3 90@4 90.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 19.—11 A. M.—Market quiet at $3 90.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 19.—11 A. M.—Market quiet and sellers firm at $4 05.

TIDIOUTE, April 19,—11:20 A. M.—Market quiet at $3 85. No transactions.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, MONDAY April 17, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads, centering at the Allegheny Stock yards were 38 cars or about 760 head. There was also some few cattle on sale from Butler and Washington counties, making in all in the neighborhood of 800 head for this week's market. The number on sale to-day was 180 head less than the number offered last week, and the general expectations of drovers were that the market to-day owing to the light supply, and also to the fact that last week's market was a bad one, would be a fair one. But such was not the case. Early in the morning a fair attendance of butchers were on hand but were not disposed to pay any better prices than those of last week for cattle. Under this influence and feeling, the market was a slow one till about nine o'clock, at which time trade commenced to liven a little, the butchers purchasing more freely and quickly, and at noon most all all the cattle were sold. Cattle went to-day at about last week's figures for good to prime cattle, while the medium grades sold at prices a little better than those of last week. This was on account of there being a better quality of cattle on sale to-day than for some time, and but few of the more common grades, and there is a better demand for fleshy cattle at figures from 6 to 7¼c than for the prime fat cattle, as butchers prefer to have them not so fat, as fat is selling at only 6c per pound, and every pound cut off meat and thrown in for tallow is exactly a loss of whateyer they may pay over 6c for cattle. Hence they prefer buying cattle without a large surplus of fat on them. The market may be summed as follows: Prices of prime fat cattle were about the same as last week; common and medium were brisker at a shade better, and not so much inquiry for stock cattle as last week.

Below find arrivals as reported by Mr. McKown, Cashier Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and a so Sales as made by the different drovers.

	Cars.
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	3
Greenwalt & Kahn, from Chicago	3
S. Krause from Chicago	2
Rothchild & Haas from Chicago	5
L. Keefer from Chicago	2
L. & J. Shamberg from Chicago	4
S. Katz from Chicago	2
M. Varner from Chicago	1
Hazlewood & Blackstock from Chicago	3
J. Neeley from Chicago	1
S. Lowenstern from Chicago	1
Trueman & Lobeman from Chichago	4
Horner & Bro. from Indianapolis	2
B. Westheffer from Orrville, Ohio	1
D. Rudy from Orrville, Ohio	1
C. H. Myers from Orrville, Ohio	1
Greenwalt & Kohn from Wooster	1
Prepaid on Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	3

SALES.

Marks & Bro. 80 Chicago cattle from 6 40 oscl.

Greenwold & Kahn sold 83 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at price from 6 to 7½c.

Trneman & Lebeman sold 76 head of Chicago cattle at prices from 5¾ 7-60c.

S. & J. Shamburg sold 105 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5¾ to 7½c.

Carr & McAllister sold 30 cattle, 18 from Chicago and 12 from Ohio, at prices from 6¾ to 7½c.

J. Rothchild sold 17 head Ohio cattle at from 7 to 7½c.

O. Reddy wholesaled 1 car-load Ohio cattle to Keffer & Byer at 6¾c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 104 head Ohio and Illinois cattle at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7½c.

Simon Kauffman sold 15 head Washington county cattle from 5 to 6½c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 61 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from 5¾ to 7¾c.

Jacob Needy sold 19 head Chicago cattle at from 6¾ to 7¾c.

Jacob Unger sold 5 cattle at prices from 4¾ to 6¾c.

E. Katz sold 56 head Chicago cattle from 6¾ to 7¾c.

M. Krauss sold 52 head cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices from 9¼c to 7½c.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 42 Chicago cattle from 6¾c to 7¾c.

Keffer & Byer sold 48 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6¾c to 8c.

Shamberg & Hass sold 35 head Chicago cattle from 5c to 6c.

S. Lowensten sold 17 Chicago cattle from 6 to 7¼c.

Jacob Unger sold 2 fresh cows at $55@60 each.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was again small, not exceeding 350 or 400 head. The market was about the same as last week, there being scarcely any improvement in prices, although, owing to the short supply the market was more brisk and good sheep sold readily. The weather still continues cold, and the butchers will not take hold of clipped sheep until the weather gets warm. Some clipped were sold here to-day, but sales of this class are harder to effect than on wooled. Below find sales &c:

A. Steakery sold 7 spring lambs at $3 50 per head.

J. Walters sold 57 head Butler county sheep at from $4 per head to 6c per lb.

P. Schedmantel sold 50 head Butler county sheep from $3 00 to $5 00 per head.

Neeley & McMillin sold 90 head sheep from 6¼c to 6¾c per pound.

John Dunn sold 126 head good Washington county sheep at prices from 5¾c per lb to 5¾c (clipped), and 73 head clipped on commission at $2 75 per head.

HOGS.

The number of hogs sold to-day was small and not exceeding 100 head in all, and prices may be quoted in a retail way from 6½c to 7c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine western and State $4@4 45; common to good extra $5 50@6 60; good to choice $6 65@7 15; white western extra $7 20@7 55; Ohio extras $6 65@7 25; St. Louis $6 75@9. Rye flour $5 15@6 25. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky firmer at 90@91c. Wheat steady; spring $1 57@1 61; red and amber $1 62@1 65; white Michigan $1 85. Rye quiet and unchanged; old western $1 00. Barley and malt nominal. Corn firm: western 76@77c; yellow 77½c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 65@66c. Leather quiet at 24@29c; Orinoco 24½@28c. Wool firm; domestic 53@58c; unwashed 32c; pulled 45@50c; California 30@35c. Hops firm at 8@12c for State and 6@9c for western. Coffee steady; Rio, 13¼@16½c. Sugar firm; Porto Rico 8½c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined, 23½c. Rice, 8¼@8c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions—mess pork, $19; prime pork, $16@17 00; prime mess, new, $16@17 00; May, $19. Beef dull, mess, 10@15c; extra, 15@17½c. Ham, 24@31c; prime mess, 24@26c; Indiana, 27@30c. Cut meats—heavy hams, 10½@14c; shoulders, 7½@8¾c, middles dull. Lard quiet; prime steam, 10@11c; kettle dried, 11¾c; May and June, 11½@11½c. Butter steady; western at 12@20c; State at 24@28c. Cheese steady at 11@15c.

LATEST—Flour dull and unchanged at $4@5 75 for shipping extra. Oats steady at 65@66c. Corn quiet; holders disposed to realize; mixed western at 70@78½c; yellow, 77@77½c. Eggs, 15½@15c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold strong again to-day; opened at 111¾, declined to 111⅜, and closed at opening prices. Exports today $1,632,423. Loans made from flat to 1-32 of one per cent. for borrowing. Clearing, $91,000,000.

Governments steady, with limited business; amount offered at sub-Treasury, $239,000. Awards were made of $3,050,000 at from 11.046 to 11.050.

Stocks opened steady at first call, and declined, but afterwards rallied to opening prices. Lake Shore and Northwest very strong. Notice was sent to the Stock Exchange to-day that Erie proposed to issue soon about three millions of new stock. Central and Union Pacific bonds active. Stock market closed buoyant; the dealings were attended with considerable excitement. The chief features were Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Northwest, preferred, Union Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joe. The failure of a small firm in the stock business and another in the gold room was announced to-day.

There was considerable activity in money this morning, but at the close it was easy at 6 per cent. State securities dull and steady.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull and drooping; family $6 30@6 50 asked, 10c less offered. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red $1 35@1 37. Corn active and advanced at 57@58c. Rye steady at $1 03@1 07. Oats firm at 54@56c. Barley scarce and firm; whole range from 95c to $1 08. Sugar firm; New Orleans 10@11½c. Coffee firm; prime at 18@18½c. Molasses firm. Linseed Oil firm at $1 00@1 02. Lard oil dull but unchanged at 90@98c. Eggs active and advanced at 15c. Butter firm at 30@32c. Cheese scarce and firm; new at 18c. Provisions demand light but held firm with rather better feeling and more demand, but holders ask higher prices; pork sold at $19 50. Bulk meats sold at 6¾c, 7¾c, 8¾@8.7c, mostly held ¼c higher. Bacon sold at 9½@10c for sides clear rib; do. clear. Lard at 11c nominally. Hogs firm at $5 75@6 15. Whisky active and advanced at 87c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Flour very quiet. Wheat dull and declined 1@1¼c; closed steady at $1 25½; cash $1 29½, seller May. Corn, No. 2 mixed quiet; closed ½c lower; 50¾ cash this p. m.; steady and unchanged. Oats dull and declined ½@1c; closed at 46c. Rye dull and nominal, 86@87c. Barley No. 2 quiet at 86c; high wines firm at 86½c. Mess pork $18 50@$18 75, seller May; $18 75@19 00, June; closing inside. low at 11½c. Dry salted shoulders 6¼@6½; short ribs at 8¼@8⅝; sweet pickled hams 11¾@12½; hogs active at 15@20c; higher $5 40@5 80. Cattle fairly active; firm at $5 00@7 50. Freights easier to Buffalo, 5@6¼. Receipts—hogs 2,000, shipments, 1,500.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Tobacco, sales very light, prices a shade firmer. Flour, nothing doing; extra family held at $5. Wheat in fair demand for milling purposes; choice red and white saleable from store at $1 45@1 50 including sack. Corn—demand good, sales 7,000 sacks; ear and shelled on levee 61c, sacks returned. Oats—demand light; choice sacked 63c. Rye in fair demand for distilling purposes; sales from store at $1 06@1 10 including sacks. Provisions dull and nominal, holders asking yesterday's prices, but there was no demand. Whisky—demand and supply light, held at 86@87c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 2 white Wabash 1 70; amber Michigan $1 44½, closing at $1 44¼; No 1 red Wabash $1 47; No 3 red Wabash $1 32; No 2 amber Indiana $1 35; rejected red $1 22. Corn steady; high mixed 58½c; low mixed 57½c; yellow 59½c; Michigan 58c; no grade 53½c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2, 52½c; Michigan 53c. Lake freights dull but unchanged.

New York Wool Market.

The N. Y. *Bulletin* of the 19th says:

The trade continues fair in view of the light stock but the aggregate is unimportant and few large sales are reported. We hear of sales of new clip California by Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., of Boston, at 46c. This is a very choice clip which is received by them each year, and was sold last spring at 35c, when good spring clip sold at 30c. It will be seen therefore that this is not a relatively high price considering the prices obtained for the new clip in the home market, although 46c seems ridiculously high for any California wool in the grease. We note sales to-day and since Friday not previously reported, of 70,000 pounds of fleece at 53c for No. 2 Ohio; 49@50c for a mixed sale of western and Ohio; 160 bales of California at 30c for good fall; 70,000 pounds pulled at 45@50c for super.; 175 bags Mestiza at 60c for pulled; 50 bales Capé at 33@35c; 11,000 pounds Texas at 32½c.

The receipts of domestic wool to-day were 86 bales. The receipts since January 1st are 19,467 bales.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—Cotton dull; low middling at 12½c.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling at 14c.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Cotton inactive; middling held at 13¾c.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands, 14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Cotton steady at 14½@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 19.—Cotton quiet at 14c.

MOBILE, April 19.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c.

GALVESTON, April 19.—Cotton weak; good ordinary at 12¾c.

MARRIED:

LEWIS—LYNCH—On Thursday evening, April 13, at St. Stephen's church, Sewickley, by the Rev. Sam'l Moore, MR. GRENVILLE LEWIS, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY LYNCH, of Haysville, Pa.

HUNTER—FREELAND—On Thursday evening, April 13, 1871, by Rev. J. C. Steele, MR. JAMES HUNTER to Miss MARY FREELAND, daughter of the late James Freeland, both of Allegheny.

MILLER—FLEMING—On Thursday, April 13th, 1871, by Rev. J. C. Pershing, REUBEN MILLER and MARY L. FLEMING, daughter of J. P. Fleming, Esq.

STEELE—HUNTER—On Thursday evening, April 13, 1871, by Rev. A. Milligan, D. D., MR. JAS. S. STEELE to Miss MARY E. HUNTER, both of Allegheny city, Pa.

PPILLIPS—CROSSMAN—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 13th, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Breed, OLIVER O. PHILLIPS, of Pittsburgh, and MARGARET S. daughter of Major General G. H. Crossman, U. S. A.

WAGNER—ROMACK—April 11th, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Sardis, Ohio, by the Rev. S. T. Forbes, Mr. G. G. WAGNER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss RACHEL N. ROMACK, of the former place. No cards.

LEWIS—PEARCE—On Monday evening April 3d, 1871, by the Rev. Young, Mr. WM. LEWIS to ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph Pearce, Esq., of Newport, Monmouthshire, England.

DIED:

LOGAN—On Sabbath evening, April 16th, at 9 o'clock, JOHN T. LOGAN, in the sixty-second year of his age.

QUINN—On Monday, April 17, at half-past one o'clock A. M., MARY, wife of Peter Quinn, aged thirty-three years.

OSGOOD—On Saturday morning, April 15, JANE, wife of Lucius Osgood, Esq., aged forty-eight.

WAINWRIGHT—On Sunday afternoon April 16, at 2 o'clock, Z. WAINWRIGHT, in the 54th year of his age.

NIEMAN—March 16, 1871, JOSEPH NEIMAN, aged sixteen years and six months.

RICHARDS—This morning at twenty minutes of three o'clock, JNO. M. RICHARDS, son of William and Nancy, aged fourteen month.

WILSON—On Thursday afternoon, April 13, 1871, at his residence in Pine township, JOHN WILSON, aged 50 years and 9 months.

GOLDING—On Thursday, the 13th inst., DENNIS GOLDING, aged 55 years.

LIGHTNER—On Thursday evening, April 13th, 1871, HENRY C. LIGHTNER, in the 27th year of his age.

DALZELL—On Thursday evening, April 13, 1871, ROBERT EMMETT MCKEE, only son of Andrew and Agnes Dalzell, aged 21 years and 20 days.

GAZZAM—At Utica, New York, Wednesday evening, April 12, 1871, MARY E., wife of Col. Audley W. Gazzam, and daughter of Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, formerly Rector of St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh.

DAWSON—On Tuesday morning, April 18th, 1871, at a quarter past one o'clock, ANNIE LEA DAWSON.

BLAIR—On Tuesday evening, April 18, at quarter of nine o'clock, JOSEPH D., son of John and Rachael Blair, aged 23 years and 3 months.

HAAS—On Tuesday afternoon, April 18, 1871, at noon, HENRY, youngest son of Louis and Dorcta HAAS, aged 22 years, 8 months and 18 days.

WILLIAMS—At Sewickley, on Wednesday morning, April 19th, of consumption, THOMAS WILLIAMS, editor of the *Evening Mail*, aged 27 years.

Try It.

It is amusing that the people should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in dan